

STATE FEDERATION NUMBER

Volume IX

DECEMBER, 1901

No. 3

The Club Woman

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

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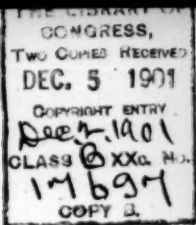
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THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, of the Massachusetts State Federation and of the United States Daughters of 1812

Volume IX

BOSTON, DECEMBER, 1901

No 3

Helen M. Winslow, Editor and Publisher

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NOTES.



TATE Federation news crowd out all other things this month. We shall return to our normal condition in January.

Notice the amount of good advertising this month. Loyal club women patronize those who advertise with us.

It oughtn't to be necessary to say it again, but it is: Please, Mrs. Club Secretary, when you renew your club subscriptions tell us the name of the person to whom the CLUB WOMAN has been going as well as the one to whom you wish it sent. It will save trouble for all concerned.

Mrs. Lowe is at Hot Springs, Va., for the winter, where she has bought a country home. After her year of rest she is in excellent health and spirits, and prettier than ever!

A block of 10,000 shares of stock will make you a handsome investment. See the "Circle" mining ad. If you neglect it don't regret your loss.

How many club women read our advertisements? How many read our book reviews? How many are guided by them even to small extent? We would like to know.

There was a meeting of the program committee of the next biennial at Hotel Majestic on November 9. The chairman, Mrs. Lora Rockwell Priddy, writes: "The literature session of the program for the sixth biennial has been placed in the care of a committee with Mrs. May Alden Ward, chairman. Mrs. Anna D. West is chairman of the civics section, and the hour given to civil service in care of Miss Perkins promises to be of unusual interest. There will be one evening given to music on the program, and the standing committees of the program will occupy an evening each in presenting the work of their committees. The reports of the sub-committees of program, as presented to the board of directors at the meeting in New York, were accepted with words of commendation, as promising well for the interest of the biennial."

Please do not forget to take your copy of the CLUB WOMAN to the next meeting and ask for subscribers. If the progress of woman's work is worth anything it is worth \$1 a year from the individual women of the Federations to help further it.

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GENERAL FEDERATION NEWS. FROM LOS ANGELES.



LOS ANGELES is now beginning as a city to consider the biennial and to plan for the coming of the great body of club women in May. Already the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association have notified the board of directors of the General Federation that they have decided to hold the "Fiesta de las Flores" during the week of the biennial convention in

order that the visiting women may enjoy the carnival, the floral parades, the Chinese pageantry and the details of a festival which, from an artistic standpoint, cannot be reproduced in any other section of the United States.

This fête, the spring Fiesta, with its local color, its rare pageants, its barbaric Chinese features, its athletic sports, etc., will be most attractive to the Eastern guest. Each year the expenditure is lavish, the decorations beautiful, and this year especial features will be added to the attractions.

Perhaps the most interesting detail in the street parades have ever been the Chinese sections, which in all their oriental splendor present a magnificent picture. The banners and robes are a blaze of gold embroideries, dazzling in their barbaric effects. The great dragon which forms an essential feature of the parade is a thing of hideous beauty. It is 800 feet long and operated by 150 men, costumed in robes of most esthetic color, pale lavender, old pink, blue and delicate yellow, the material being silk crepe of exquisite weave. The dragon glitters with thousands of little mirrors representing scales and the crested head is a blaze of jewels. It is a magnificent and wonderful spectacle and must be seen to be appreciated. The dragon, which holds a most important place in the government of China, is a symbol of all that is good and forms in reality part of the coat-of-arms of the nation.

The floral parade, a line of decorated floats, drags, carriages, automobiles, and bicycles, obliterated in flowers, wafting waves of perfume, is a beautiful sight, as well as the group of Spanish Cavaliers, which presents a vivid picture of another century. Mounted on superb horses and arrayed in picturesque Spanish Court dress, they are indeed attractive. The street illuminations will be very fine and in the Federation colors and designs. The athletic sports and races during the week will also add greatly to the visitors' pleasure.

The local board have not yet quite filled their committees, though the following appointments have been made: Chairman of press committee, Mrs. J. F. Sartori; introduction, Mrs. G. B. Eastman, with Miss Mary Banning, assistant; excursions, Mrs. O. H. Hubbard; non-resident introduction, Mrs. L. V. Chapin.

ELLA H. ENDERLEIN,
 Club Correspondent, Biennial Board,
 Los Angeles.

THE BOARD MEETING.

THE board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held a meeting in New York, November 11 and 12.

There were present Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, president; Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, first vice-president; Miss Margaret J.

Evans, second vice-president; Mrs. Emma A. Fox, recording secretary; Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Emma M. Van Vechten, treasurer; Mrs. George H. Noyes, auditor, and directors, Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter, Mrs. Wm. T. Coad, Mrs. Cornelia C. Fairbanks, Mrs. Mary Smith Lockwood, Mrs. Lora Rockwell Priddy, Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter and Mrs. Anna D. West, the entire board with the exception of Mrs. Wm. J. Christie.

The program committee had been in session November 8 and 9 and much of the time of the board meeting was occupied in considering and deciding the details of the program for the sixth biennial.

The date of opening the sixth biennial was officially fixed as Thursday, May 1, 1902, in accordance with the wishes of the club women of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Lovell White, of San Francisco, was added to the committee on industrial problem as it affects women and children.

The membership committee reported the addition of eighteen clubs and two Federations since the last report.

The badge committee reported 974 pins sold since September 1, 1900. It was decided to raise the price of pins beginning May 1, 1902, from 45 cents for pins without hooks and 50 cents for pins with hooks to 50 cents and 55 cents respectively.

Mrs. Buchwalter, chairman of the biennial committee, reported her visit to Los Angeles and the satisfactory progress of all the details of arrangements for the biennial.

The recommendations as to the duties of Federation secretaries were revised to read as follows: The board recommends,

First. That she perform the clerical work relating to the General Federation and forward all applications for membership to the president of the General Federation.

Second. That it be her duty to assist the president of the state Federation in promoting the interests of the General Federation in her state and endeavor to bring clubs not belonging to the General Federation into this organization.

Third. That she be appointed a delegate from the state Federation to attend the biennial meetings.

It was also voted that the Federation secretary should be furnished a badge and be accorded a seat at the biennial.

The by-laws of the General Federation, Section 6 of Article III, provide that the dues shall be paid annually the first of May, beginning with 1900. The annual dues for 1902-3 are therefore due on the first day of the sixth biennial. As it would be impossible for the treasurer to receive dues and issue receipts on that day to the numerous delegates presenting credentials, the treasurer was directed to issue a circular letter to all clubs requesting that the dues for 1902-3 be paid in March, 1902.

Resolutions adopted by various clubs on the admission of clubs of colored women were presented. Among them were resolutions adopted by the executive board of the Massachusetts Federation and the executive board of the Georgia Federation.

The board voted to recommend to these two states the appointment of a committee which should propose to the sixth biennial some form of amendment to the by-laws of the General Federation which shall harmonize the different ideas and preserve the integrity of the General Federation.

EMMA A. FOX,
 Recording Secretary.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

NEBRASKA.

THE seventh annual convention of the Nebraska Federation was held in the First Presbyterian Church, at Wayne, October 8-11, 1901, by invitation of the Wayne Town Federation of Women's Clubs.

The attendance was the largest in the history of the Federation, and interest and enthusiasm were in proportion. The program planned three sessions daily, with a closing session the morning of October 11 and a meeting of the executive board the evening preceding the convention. This plan was adhered to with the exception of the final session. Owing to the distance traversed by many of the delegates it was deemed advisable to merge this session—which included the election of officers and delegates to the next biennial, together with other business incidental to closing—with the afternoon session of the preceding day. It is worthy of record that so prompt were the speakers and musicians that this change was accomplished without apparent friction, and although a "time-keeper" was appointed her services were not needed.

A preliminary business session was held the morning of October 8, when credentials were presented and a meeting of the directory—composed of club presidents—held. The formal opening of the convention took place that afternoon.

Then followed the educational, art, industrial and household economic programs, each preceded by a half hour's business session with one business meeting devoted to individual club reports and a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bressler. An evening meeting, including an address on "Forestry," followed by stereopticon views illustrative of town and village improvement, closed the convention. The reports of these sessions are given.

Promptly at 2 o'clock, October 8, the president of the Federation, Mrs. Draper Smith, called the assembly to order. Mrs. Ida N. Blair, of Wayne, invoked the Divine blessing, and an exquisite violin solo was rendered by Otto Voget, of Wayne. Then followed the address of welcome by Mrs. J. T. Bressler, president of the Wayne Town Federation, who said in part:

I wish to extend greeting to the woman's club movement, the future of which no one can foretell; a movement which has already spread until it touches home, state and nation, and which in our own state Federation represents four thousand women. At other Federation meetings we have only known you through interesting reports given by our delegates on their return. This year we see you in our homes and are sure to love you better as mothers and homekeepers, as well as club women. And while you discuss human needs and social problems you do not forget the responsibilities of the home. I cannot turn over to you the keys of the city, but everything in the possession of the Town Federation is at your disposal.

Mrs. Gertrude McDowell, president of the Fairbury woman's club, responded in behalf of the Federation:

Your kindly words of greeting and welcome come to us as the fragrance of sweet flowers whose language is love. In behalf of the Federation I extend to you our sincere thanks. As you have not been unmindful to entertain strangers, we trust we may prove veritable angels, while here, at least, that the association here formed, may strengthen with time and the zeal engendered never wane.

It has been said that expositions are time keepers of the progress of the world and record the world's advancement; in like manner we may say the Federation is the time keeper of the progress of clubs. We know there has been club advancement. It is a pet theory of mine that the powers of the mind and spirit strengthen with our strength and that the mature mind is more capable of growth than that of a child. In short we are immortal and can make a gracious and beautiful growth like any development of nature.

'Twere well nigh impossible to grow in a healthful way unless our thoughts are wholesome, for who can rightly estimate the subtle potency of a well directed thought, and as we take an optimistic view of our world today we are led to believe there never has been a time when the human will was so merged into that of the divine.

May we not believe our club work has had much to do in bringing about this result? Let us be glad that we live in this age and have the advantage of two centuries.

"Give to the word the best you have
And the best will come back to you."

The president's annual address followed:

The history of the Nebraska Federation of woman's clubs has reached its seventh chapter. In a general summary of the year just closed, we consider the growth most satisfactory both in membership and in achievements. From a beginning of ten clubs, we have expanded until we now find ourselves possessed of 107, aggregating 4000 members, and in our diversity of undertakings, requiring the service of eight standing and four special committees. There should be a much needed civic section for the purpose of improving and beautifying our towns and for the studying of public sanitation and municipal legislation to improve the physical and moral condition of the community.

Last July for the first time in its history, the American Library Association formally recognized the value of women's clubs, and Nebraska was honored by having a representative on its national program. The association appreciated this fact, that the great impulse given to the libraries in their extended usefulness, came from the club movement.

In the work of the special library committee which was authorized last year, Nebraska club women have reason to be exultant. Not alone over their success, but because their introduction to legislation was in the interest of two such magnificent measures as the traveling library and the compulsory education bills. But thirty school days have elapsed since the latter went into effect and already we are hearing of its beneficial results. Our work on the new school law is by no means completed. We can assist by reporting to the truant officers all cases that come under our observations, also by having a watchful eye that the law is wisely and judiciously enforced.

In its effort to develop better citizenship the Federation purposes to agitate the subject of manual training for both boys and girls in the public school.

All clubs are asked to interest themselves this coming year in the pure food law. Every woman should see to it that the provisions of this law are extended and made more effective by providing better means of enforcement. Now, from the State Charities and Corrections comes the request for assistance in bringing about the passage of a juvenile court law to supplement the provision in our new compulsory school law for parental schools. We are asked to investigate the workings of a similar law in Chicago and elsewhere. After our children's bodies have been provided for, their hands and minds properly trained, we may turn our attention to women's welfare, and use our influence to the end that at the next session of the Legislature there shall be passed a woman's property rights' law.

The mother's congress not only asks our moral, but our financial support in the education of one Southern woman to fit her for the position of a kindergarten teacher for colored children in the South.

The character of a suitable and permanent memorial of the Louisiana Purchase, to be erected by the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, and the amount that Nebraska will give are subjects for decision this year.

For four successive seasons the invitation of the State Teachers' Association to hold a joint session during the holidays has been accepted, until last winter, through a misunderstanding, the meeting was omitted. In consequence the executive board unanimously expressed its approval of each club holding at least one patrons' meeting during the year, to which patrons, school board and teachers should be invited. The widespread influence of this can readily be seen.

The program presented at this convention shows the enlarged scope of our work and we hope every woman privileged to hear it may be moved to greater effort in her own and in the state's advancement. The work the past year was accomplished by the very efficient officers, with whom the Federation surrounded me. Each an expert in her particular field, the Federation's best interests have been hers. In addition to the duties for which they were elected, graciously have they performed arduous labor upon important committees.

As club women we ask for our children the education of the heart, the hand and the brain. We desire pure food, healthful clothes, the suppression of child labor, the encouragement of patriotism and the circulation of good books. We have outgrown the self culture period. As guardians of the home let us stand as a

unit for those legislative enactments for better building of the home.

At the meeting just closed we considered that in President McKinley's death womanhood has sustained an irreparable loss. His life an example of an equal standard of virtue, his death a monument to woman's strongest weapons, purity of the home, law and order. To me the chief tribute women can pay to his memory is to dedicate themselves with renewed vigor to the greatest responsibility which rests upon them, the intelligent understanding of child nature, and its early, intelligent, mental and moral training. This is the mission of woman's clubs. Believing that the object of education is the formation of character, we say, with the Rev. Charles Parkhurst: "In whatever direction we look and whatever improvement in existing conditions we seek to effect, we come back to it again and again, that the end is determined by the beginning and that the foundations of all public betterment have to be laid in the children."

Achievements are always in proportion to aspirations. Self-satisfaction is as fatal to an organization as to an individual. There is nothing that cannot be accomplished by united womanhood. As a Federation of earnest, high-minded women our opportunities are immeasurable, because the individual is lost and becomes a part of a great force that is influencing the world. The duty is sacred. For the development of a finer humanity let us give our deeper selves.

The recording secretary, Nannette E. McCarn, in her report said:

There have been three meetings of the executive board. At the first meeting plans were discussed for conducting the year's work. Encouragement, help and sympathy were pledged the mid-winter meeting of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association.

Mrs. Louisa Lowe Ricketts was appointed Nebraska secretary of the G. F. W. C.

There was much informal discussion in regard to unfederated clubs, all present agreeing that for mutual welfare they should become federated.

We need the support of the clubs and the clubs need the enthusiasm of the Federation.

An invitation to the State Federation to meet in Wayne was accepted.

At the second meeting held in Lincoln reports were submitted by the officers. The librarian was advised to expend \$60 for new books. The president was given full control of the new year book, and the committees needed to carry on the year's work were appointed.

Letters mailed during the year, fifty-eight; postals mailed, twenty-six; amount of dues received, \$26; number of orders drawn on treasurer, twenty-three; total amount of orders drawn, \$223.68; number of federated clubs, 107.

With this meager and unsatisfactory information would I close this report could I conscientiously do so, and it is in no unkind spirit that I criticize a constitution which deprives a secretary of a complete knowledge of the business transacted as does the one under which we work.

To ascertain the financial status of the Federation the books of four officers must be examined, or their reports combined. Four officers are empowered to receive money due the Federation. Dues are paid to both the treasurer and the secretary.

As all money taken from the treasury is by order of the secretary, so all money paid to the treasurer should pass through the secretary's hands, which would give two persons, secretary and treasurer, a knowledge of the state of the treasury.

No organization should be dependent on one officer only for a knowledge of its finances. It is true that the laws governing the General Federation are similar and it is to be regretted that such a grand organization should be so conducted in regard to its financial transactions. A change in this respect is greatly to be desired.

As an executive board we have labored harmoniously and have enjoyed much kindly correspondence. We have learned the importance of Federation work and the value of funds to accomplish that work.

May the enthusiasm of this annual gathering reach every club represented and the inspiration to do more and more for the upbuilding of our great State Federation increase in power as the days go by. We journey but once through the "labyrinth of human life." Let us then, while we journey, strive to make this Federation of clubs a power for the advancement of women.

NANNETTE E. MCCARN.

In the absence of the corresponding secretary the report was read by Mrs. Ella B. Lobingier, and was as follows:

It is with a mixture of interest, curiosity and pleasure that I greet, for the first time, such a large number of correspondent. My books show a record of 472 letters and thirty postal cards. I suppose, in behalf of statistics, I should also have recorded those letters of courtesy, and not necessity, which I sent on my own account; it would swell the number to over 500. This will give you an idea of the extent of correspondence that falls to this office. Let me enumerate in their order some of the duties of the corresponding secretary. There is always more or less correspondence with the executive officers—scattered as they are all over the state—to keep each in touch with questions of interest to the state Federation. But the first real care, after the annual meeting, is the collection of material for a year book. This year I sent a circular letter to every club in the state—to some "on suspicion"—asking for their year book, or the names of their president and secretary, course of study and number of members. I am still occasionally receiving replies to these letters. This is the beginning of a new year; will not each one of you see to it that immediately on reaching home my successor receives this information, thus saving much time, expense and trouble.

This year, as we issued no year book, I did not persist in my inquiries, but I have labored at a great disadvantage without the knowledge I asked for. The year books that were sent are so artistic that as they lie scattered on my library table they look like autumn leaves, and the fund of information so ingeniously and didactically arranged makes one wonder where all this self culture tends.

A study of our financial condition soon convinced our far-seeing and economical president that a year book was an impossibility this year, and a leaflet was sent to you all as a supplement to the old year book. This greatly increased the work of this office in supplying information to new clubs and to those other clubs which we hoped to draw within our circle.

Letters have been sent to each chairman of club extension work in each judicial district, and to all standing committees; and as but one executive meeting has been held during the year, most of the new clubs have been admitted by correspondence. Invitations to our annual meeting have been sent to each national officer and to the presidents of clubs in neighboring states. I have received letters from everybody from everywhere. I do not believe you realize what an august body you represent in your state Federation. Your patronage is solicited by lecturers, Shakspearian readers, and educational and reciprocity bureaus. In replying to these letters, asking for the personnel of each club, I have prepared typewritten lists. How convenient it would have been to have had a year book to meet these demands, and for which I could have asked "A quarter, please."

It has been a busy year, with but one month of vacation—July. My duty has become a real pleasure, and in my close association with club work I have become so enthusiastic over its possibilities that I wish every one might occupy the position of corresponding secretary just for a year to become equally enthused. My reward has been continuous, and will never end, and I owe the Federation which placed me in office a deep debt of gratitude for the privilege of associating with the present executive board.

MRS. H. D. NEELY.

The treasurer reported: Total receipts, \$336.01; expenditures for the year, \$313.01, and cash on hand, \$23.

The credential committee reported: All officers present except the corresponding secretary who was detained by illness, and a summary as follows: Number of delegates present, 99; number of officers present, 6; members of standing committees, 11; total, 116. In connection with this report it may be stated that beside the delegates, officers and committees for whom entertainment was provided by the hospitable Wayne people, forty-five visitors were also cared for.

The Reciprocity Bureau, Mrs. A. A. Scott, chairman, reported it has been in active operation three years. At the beginning of each Federation year the chairman has asked every club to furnish one manuscript to the bureau representative of its best work. There are now on file one hundred and twenty-five manuscripts. The lecture department has been well patronized and many speakers have engagements for next year.

The requirement that every application be accompanied by 10 cents for postage makes the bureau self-supporting. Sixty-three clubs made use of the bureau the past year. One hundred and

thirty-one communications have been sent out and one hundred seventeen received.

The club extension committee, Mrs. Winnie R. Durland, Mrs. Emma Page and Miss Julia Hoobler, reported that the general plan of work for the club extension committee originated with the president, Mrs. Draper Smith; the details have been carried out by the members of the committee.

We procured the names and addresses of 240 women in as many towns in the state where there were unfederated clubs or no clubs. To each of the addresses we sent a circular letter setting forth the advantages of club work, and of union with other women who were pursuing systematic study through club organization.

We told them of our traveling library, art portfolios, reciprocity bureau, etc., and for the benefit of those who were contemplating forming new clubs we suggested outlines for study, and a model constitution, also inviting correspondence from any who felt interested.

These letters were followed in a month by copies of the Lincoln "Courier," which contained a report from the chairman of each standing committee of the work being done in the state Federation.

Soon after this a return postal card was sent to each address calling attention to the fact that such matter had been sent them and "would they kindly indicate in their reply whether or not there was any prospect of organizing a club in their town?" In every case when a favorable reply came—and a large percentage were favorable—we sent a personal letter sometimes followed by a second one. In September we mailed to all of the towns in the vicinity of Wayne a program of our state meeting urging the women to attend as visitors and thus gain a better knowledge of the work being done.

As to results: Only fifteen clubs joined the Federation during the year. This seems like a small number, yet when we take into account the fact that there was no club extension committee in existence till February 1, and the return postals were not sent until May, when most people are looking forward to their vacations rather than taking up new work, we feel that the results have been all that could be expected. The seed has been sown on good ground and the harvest will be abundant during the coming club year.

The first important change made by the constitution committee in revising the constitution is the adoption of the district system and the creating of a vice-president for each district who shall have general supervision over the clubs, encourage the extension of club work and the organization of district Federations wherever possible. It is thought more advisable to hold biennial meetings and elect officers biennially, allowing no one to hold more than one office at a time, or to be eligible to successive re-elections to the same office.

The annual dues shall be three dollars for each club of fifty or fewer members, and one dollar additional for each fifty members or major fraction thereof after the first fifty and shall be paid annually to the treasurer by September 15. Clubs forfeit their membership by not so doing and can be restored only by the payment of all arrears.

To expedite business, amendments to the constitution having been submitted to the executive board and appended to the call for the meeting, may be voted on at any state Federation meeting.

One change has been made under duties of officers which provides that the president shall preside at all meetings of the Federation, the executive board and the board of directors.

In justice to those who give their time and attention to committee work, one new by-law has been added to those already in use, giving the executive board and chairman of committees a right to introduce motions and vote at a state meeting.

The program committees report said:

One ideal sought in planning the program has been co-operation with other organizations having like purposes. Another ideal was, fewer papers thus leaving more time for discussion. The latter has not proven easy of attainment, chiefly because members respond more readily to requests for papers than to take part in discussions. This seems due, not to a desire to evade responsibility, but to a distrust of oneself, and in this connection, even though outside the province of this report, may I quote from a writer in the CLUB WOMAN? "Every woman has some thoughts valuable in themselves, which are worthy of expression and will be helpful to others; and can there be a more fitting place to express them . . . than where the interests of one are the interests of all?" In so far as there is time for discussion at the different sessions, we hope this suggestion may be applied.

Of statistics, which some one has designated the worst class of falsehoods, we will give but a few, assuring you of their truthfulness. Ninety-seven letters have been written, twenty-two postal cards, and four newspaper reports.

Of the program in detail, it is unnecessary to speak. It is before you. We hope you like its golden-rod cover, suggestive not only of our Federation color and badge but of Nebraska's floral emblem as well. The chief innovation is combining music with the other sessions.

We thank the chairmen and other members of the various committees who have worked so earnestly to make this seventh convention of the Nebraska Federation practical, helpful, uplifting; the musicians and speakers who give us of their time, talent and thought and bespeak for our honored guests, from abroad, Miss Evans and Mrs. Peatie, and for those at home, Superintendent Fowler and Rev. C. S. Harrison, president of our State Park and Forestry Association, a sincere welcome, a cordial hospitality and a thorough appreciation.

ELLA B. LOBINGIER, Chairman,
BELLE M. STOUTENBOROUGH,
JULIA B. HAINER.

Then came the report of special committees, the first of which was the library extension:

At the sixth annual meeting of the N. F. W. C., held at Lincoln, a plan was submitted to secure library legislation at the next session of the legislature. The plan was unanimously adopted and a chairman of the library extension committee was elected with power to choose the other members.

As soon as possible the committee began sending out circular letters to the club women of the state. There was a suggestive program for a library day; there was a copy of a model petition to be circulated not only among the club women, but the professional and business men in town, as well as the farmers and their wives living in the farming communities.

These petitions with hundreds of names were sent to the local representatives in the Legislature. Many of these circular letters were followed by personal letters from members of the committee. It was the original plan that the committee on library extension should co-operate with a similar committee from the Nebraska Library Association, and to this latter organization I wish to express my gratitude for the helpful suggestions received, especially to Mr. Wyer, librarian of the State University, who "drew up" the bill for us and who put forth every possible effort to secure library legislation.

Have you ever tried to secure a member of the Legislature to stand as sponsor for a library bill? It is a delightful experience, that is, it is a wonderful developer of patience. He must needs be a member who is interested in educational work, he must be a good talker, he must have wide popularity and marked ability. Of course, we had an embarrassment of wealth in capable members during our last Legislature, but strange to say not one of these great men seemed anxious to introduce our bill. At last Representative Brown of Nebraska city came to our rescue. I shall never forget the words of that good man, uttered a few days before the passage of the bill in the lower house:

He said, "I took hold of this bill with many doubts as to its success, but as I have studied into the matter, as I have learned of the extreme dearth of good reading in many families who live in the farming and grazing districts, as I have thought of the pleasure and profit which may be derived from traveling libraries, I am proud that you allowed me to introduce this bill."

This committee not only interviewed the members of both houses, but personal letters were sent to every member. One member assured us with a haughty air that when he received a letter signed by the library committee he cheerfully dropped it into the waste paper basket without going through the formality of

reading it. That some of the members read these letters we have proof positive, for assurances of encouragement from the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House, and from many other members have been received. Notwithstanding the fact that we met with a few discouragements we may safely say that up to March first the bill was in the sunshine. Then there fell a cloud over its clear white pages for the man who was pleased to introduce our library bill "was away" forever.

On the 6th of March the House held but a half day session, an adjournment being taken at noon because of the death of David Brown, representative from Otce County. Only one bill was passed by the House on that day, and that bill was known as House Roll, No. 20, introduced by Mr. Brown, providing for the creation of a system of free traveling libraries. Then the bill journeyed over to the Senate Chamber. On the morning of March 26th, it was taken from the file. Then followed a lively discussion, but it passed by an overwhelming majority. On the evening of the same day there came this message. "Rejoice and be exceedingly glad," which being interpreted meant that House Roll, No. 20, with an appropriation of \$4,000 had passed the Senate, and traveling libraries for Nebraska were secured.

We desire at this time to express our heartfelt thanks not alone to all who worked so untiringly for this bill, to the club women who responded quickly to our suggestions, to those who circulated petitions, who wrote personal letters. To you and not to your committee belongs the honor, the success of the library bill. It has demonstrated what women can do when they work together. No one who has looked into the matter, unless he is blinded by personal prejudice, will dispute the statement that the enactment of this law was due to the efforts of the state Federation and individual clubs, more than to any other one agency.

We believe the heaven began to work when our honored guest, Mrs. Peattie, planted the tiny seed—our little traveling library in the early winter of 1894. We need not tell you how the little plant grew under the fostering care of our next librarian, Mrs. Lambertson. It was blessed with the richest soil, softest winds and gentlest showers and we no longer marvel at its growth, but it has borne its richest fruitage in this new system of traveling libraries.

Our library bill authorizes the governor to appoint one person who, with the state librarian, the superintendent of public instruction, the chancellor of the State University and the librarian of the State University shall constitute the Nebraska Library Commission.

At the national library meeting held at Waukesha, Wisconsin, last July, the chairman of this committee took considerable pains to look up statistics especially pertaining to library commissions. Finding that in every state where women had been instrumental in securing library legislation or commissions they were recognized by the appointment of one or more members on the State Library Board.

Just why the governor of Nebraska failed to recognize the club women of our state and appointed a man as the fifth member of the library commission is a question that I have not been able to answer. However, this conundrum is of secondary importance, we secured what we went after "Traveling Libraries for Nebraska."

Owing to the absence of Miss Edna D. Bullock, secretary of the state library commission, who was to have spoken in its behalf, Mrs. Stoutenborough read portions of a letter from the president which she prefaced by saying:

Mr. Wyer requested me to speak for the commission and to assure the Federation that its members thoroughly understand and appreciate the important part played by the women's clubs in the state in securing the library commission, and that they know without the help which the women's clubs gave there would have been no such bill passed and probably could have been no such law for some years. I quote from his letter:

"Without reflecting in any way upon the zeal and efficiency of the present appointive member of the commission, we know that in justice to every one and in the interests of more efficient work the fifth member of the commission should have been a member of the state Federation of Women's Clubs. The indignation of the club women is just, and yet the commission hopes that this feeling will not prevent them from joining interests with us, as had been planned."

"The traveling library work in the state should be under one management—intelligently and vigorously conducted by the state board, and we hope to be able to give such administration to the work here. I think there is no doubt but better results in the way of giving more books to club women throughout the state would follow the turning over of library work to the state commission."

It is the sentiment of the commission that the clubs throughout the state should be entitled to a first claim upon as many books through the state traveling library system as they should turn over to the commission, not necessarily the same books, unless so desired, but the same number of books. It is not, however, of this particular agreement that I wish most to speak. There are broader lines along which the commission and clubs should work with perfect harmony.

"First. The local clubs in many places throughout the state have been in the past—and we hope will be in the future even more than in the past—very active in creating and stimulating a feeling for library work. In a case like Syracuse, where it seems probable that the town is large enough to support a public library creditably, especially with the active help of the women's clubs, the commission would act on that basis and furnish suggestions and assistance in every way. In a case like Louisville, where it seems that the community is too small to maintain a local library, the commission would like to offer this plan, not only to women's clubs, but to any local agency fostering library interests, that the money raised be turned over to the commission to invest in traveling libraries, which shall be sent first to the town paying for them, and when they have been read there be replaced by a fresh supply as long as there is a demand. The commission feels that in most cases it can probably invest money to better advantage than the local people, yet it is glad to have at all times suggestions as to books desired."

"Our appropriation is small, and but a small sum will be left after paying the secretary to invest in traveling libraries. Unless we can follow the example of Wisconsin, and secure donations of money and books, we shall be unable to supply the demand."

In conclusion Mrs. Stoutenborough said:

Let us put forth our best efforts to make the traveling libraries a success, and when a change is made on the commission let us be ready to work as a unit and see to it that our clubs have a representative on the board.

A great man once said: "Free corn in old Rome bribed a mob and kept it passive." By free books and what goes with them in modern America, we mean to erase the mob from existence. There lies the cardinal difference between a civilization which perished and a civilization which will endure.

An informal discussion followed this report, and a motion "that the Nebraska Federation library be turned over to the state library commission" was carried after a spirited discussion.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The chief work of the educational committee during the past year has been the assistance rendered the Nebraska State Teachers' Association and the department of public instruction in securing the passage of the new compulsory school law. We earnestly urge all clubs throughout the state to use their influence in extending the beneficent privileges of this law and to see that in their immediate localities its requirements are enforced. Our remaining work has been to further the observance of a patrons' or educational day among the clubs of the Federation.

ANNA L. APPERSON, chairman,
GRACE M. WHEELER,
CARY BERRYMAN.

The chairman, who was unavoidably absent, requested that Mrs. Lobingier take charge of the session.

Mrs. J. M. Pile, the first speaker introduced, treated "Woman's Relation to the School."

Mrs. Pile traced the causes and growth of the changed sentiment regarding the education of women during the past century. She emphasized the fact that Mrs. Emma Willard, founder of the Troy Female Seminary, was one of the prominent promoters of education for girls. As recently as 1830 it was considered a special concession on the part of parents that the girls might be allowed to study physiology.

In 1853 Miss Susan B. Anthony spoke in an educational meeting in New York in favor of education for women before a body of men. She has lived to see many of her desires realized and her predictions fulfilled.

The next paper, "Patrons' Associations," was by Mrs. A. A. Scott, of Lincoln, who said in part:

The subject of Patrons' Associations is very dear to the hearts of the Lincoln club women. This movement is an outgrowth of the child study department of our woman's club. An organization was perfected in the fall of 1868. The suggestions given in a paper read before the State Teachers' Association by Mrs. Wheeler, one of our ideal club mothers, have developed in to the most practical undertaking of anything yet accomplished by our woman's club.

The relation of the mother to the teacher, of the club woman to the schools, are questions of the hour. We realized that something practical must be done. A committee, with Dr. Katherine B. Wolfe, leader of our child study department, as chairman, decided upon the plan. A circular letter "to mothers" was sent to our school patrons setting forth the object and desirability of an organization where parent and teacher could come into closer communication.

This letter met with a hearty response from the school patrons and the following winter eleven of these associations were organized. These meetings were first called mothers' meetings, but afterwards changed to Patrons' Associations. Meetings are held once a month in each school building and once in two months evening meetings are held always at the school building. Here mothers, fathers, teachers, superintendents and members of the school board meet and discuss questions relating to the management of our schools and the training of our children.

These organizations alone are so helpful in forming a bond between parent and teacher that should the club women of Nebraska, I might say of the United States, never do anything more than organize Patrons' Associations they would have a mission worthy of their organization, and no one, not even a man, would ever dare ask the question, of what use is a woman's club?

In these patrons' meetings we have been able to some extent to interest the fathers.

Nebraska is reported as the first state in starting these organizations, but that is a mistake, for Minnesota and also Massachusetts have them.

As our children spend about twenty-five hours a week with the teacher, is it not time to make a friend of that teacher?

I hope at the next annual meeting of the N. F. W. C. every club report will contain the phrase "We now have a flourishing Patrons' Association."

It has been said here tonight "that the black and white are alike in God's eye." In God's love they are alike, but as we are richer, stronger wiser or better, are we not in direct proportion responsible for the weaker? It seems to me the good Father must see us as the big sisters.

State Superintendent W. K. Fowler, of Lincoln, spoke as follows on "Women at the School Meeting and in the School-room."

During the past summer I met fully one-half the number of county superintendents in the state of Nebraska. I asked many of them about the conduct of affairs at the annual school meetings held in June in every rural school district, village and small town in the state. As nearly as I can estimate, in a majority of the districts not a woman appeared at the school meeting. And when they did attend they were, as a rule, in a hopeless minority. Those who do attend are usually mothers who have the good of the school at heart, who place the school close up to the home in value and influence. This minority is often outvoted by the male voters present, among whom the fathers may be in a minority. In the average annual school meeting all action taken depends upon the financial report. In many rural districts the lowest number of months of school allowed under the law for a district to share in the state apportionment, three or six months, was voted, and all estimates of expenditures and the necessary tax levy were based upon this amount of school. The necessary amount of teachers' wages was estimated at the lowest salary that any person present knew a teacher could be employed for; in other words, the district voted to employ the cheapest teacher in the market without regard to material. Is that the proper way to go shopping? In a few cases that came to my attention the district was willing to forfeit the state apportionment of school moneys for the sake of saving their own direct taxes and they voted "no school."

My plea is for a larger attendance of mothers at the school meeting. Mothers should see to it that the schoolrooms, wherein their children spend one-half their waking hours every school day in the year, have some semblance of comfort, convenience and attractiveness, that they are not ostensibly designed to encourage truancy and to drive the children into the fields or the street and that the outbuildings are not dens of vice. Elect the best men and women in the district to positions on the board. In

organized cities where the annual school meeting is no longer held, the mothers must wield their influence and accomplish results in other ways through their organizations.

There are few things that do more to elevate the moral tone of the school and place it upon a dignified and law-abiding basis than a kindly visit from a wise and judicious mother, one who is willing to believe that the teacher is, next to the parent, more concerned than anyone else in the welfare of the school; one who is willing to counsel with the teacher, to concede the faults of her child or children, and to ask the co-operation of the teacher correcting them—in brief, a mother who will work with the teacher in every way to improve the school without attempting to dictate its general policy. A visit from a mother such as I have mentioned is a bright spot in the daily routine of the school and an inspiration to greater and better effort.

I have mentioned the law-abiding basis of the school. Two great factors in this are the influence and personality of the teacher and the sentiment of the community. The latter includes that of the home. When the home discountenances the disrespectful speech of the children about the teacher and the school, and the home and the school unite in teaching a higher respect for our state and national institutions, when we no longer refer to the noble men who aspire to the presidency as "Billy" and "Teddy" and "Mac," and when we no longer permit the caricature of these men by our newspapers, we will have taken a long step in destroying the demon of anarchy. It may sound harsh to say that parents sometimes encourage anarchy on the part of their children, but, think for a moment. If they say or do anything to encourage their children in opposing the authority of the teacher, is not that encouraging anarchy in the schoolroom? To thoroughly exterminate this pest the seeds of law and order, and respect for our governmental institutions and our rulers, must be sown in the "common schools, the hope of our country."

Miss Evans, of Northfield, Minn., vice-president of the G. F. W. C. was next introduced.

Miss Evans's address was on "Club Principles and Problems." She discussed the principles which underlie the club movement. The tendency to individualism, which has led to a new sense of the value of the individual mind, and of the right and duty to develop it to the utmost; the principle of organization which led to the formation of Sorosis; the principle of altruism, or social service which has developed and binds together the clubs; and the principle of co-ordination with other organizations—the latest development of club activity. Apropos of new problems this story was told: "A Massachusetts' school boy having read in his history that every ten years there is a state census taken recited 'Every ten years Massachusetts comes to its senses.'" The Federations are, after ten years, brought face to face with new problems.

The problem of reorganization was spoken of as a vital one needing full discussion and calm consideration. Different phases were briefly presented. In considering the social problem Miss Evans said:

The problem of the relation of the social element to the other elements in the Federations is pressing. How far is the General Federation a social organization? How shall the social element receive only due emphasis? The executive board of the General Federation has recently taken action to limit the social functions of the biennial meeting to one general reception given before the sessions of the Federation begins, and also to pay from the General Federation treasury the expenses of the places of meeting, so that the convention will probably meet in halls and churches instead of in theaters. This action will tend to keep the social elements within due limits. The General Federation thus answers that it is not a social organization. That it has a social element is evident, as has a church, a political league or a benevolent organization. But in all these organizations the social intercourse is incidental and not essential, and the incidental intercourse does not imply the social equality of the members.

Social equality depends upon laws of its own and cannot be forced. The presence of Negroes in church, in places of amusement or in private gatherings does not involve social equality. The discussion of the application of a club of colored women for admission into the General Federation should not be confused by the question of intermarriage between races, since women's clubs do not directly lead to marriage; nor by the statements of the

ignorance and viciousness of the Southern Negroes—only the cultured and educated wish to join the clubs; nor by the fear of a loss of dignity or social distinction by the Federation—those of assured social position need fear no injury from incidental contact with undesirable persons who are under the same roof or even in the same room. Propinquity does not involve social intimacy.

The application of the club of colored women reduces to the question of our willingness to allow a few women of color—in the proportion of a possible score among three thousand—to sit three days once in two years with their white club sisters to exchange and receive views on important public questions. Our boast of breadth and culture requires action on this question based—not on sympathy for those whose humiliation of race must nevertheless stir our pity, nor on sympathy for those whose pride of race seems to them endangered—but on the reasonable principle not of social equality, nor of necessity of equal rights but of equal opportunity for all.

Should compromise be necessary, that based on state rights is doubtless most reasonable. Thus disclaiming the preponderance of the social element in the Federation, we may proceed as clubs and Federations to further development of those principles by which we have so far prospered.

The aspiring individuality of the clubs may become inspiring personality; the clubs as organizations may have an as yet undreamed-of power in public opinion; the altruistic work may win still greater success by adhering to the principles of information before reformation; of effort to remove causes rather than phenomena or results; of prevention rather than cure; of constructive endeavor rather than destructive; of response to needs under local and national conditions.

But the greatest success of the clubs will doubtless be won by co-ordination with other organizations, co-ordination with the national educational system, with the Consumers' League, the Forestry Association, Outdoor Art Association and a score of similar organizations which have already secured excellent results.

Two other considerations need emphasis: The clubs and Federations are a means and not an end, an instrument to be used "to save a great cause this heroic day." The real realm of club activity is the "moral world where women rule," our work to touch the material world to something of its own fineness.

Miss McCarthy of Omaha, whose subject was "What not to Study in the Club," said in substance:

To be familiar with the masterpieces of literature is an essential part of a liberal education, and if we accept this definition of literature, "The noblest thoughts of the noblest minds at their best moments," it is a worthy department of study.

Yet when we consider how short is life and that catalogues of books alone form volumes, we know that it will be impossible to study all of even the best, so we must be content with the representative works of representative men, and so possess these books that they become a part of our brain and heart fibre. Now though the works of an author be great, his life may be insignificant, or worse, and the extended study of the times and morals or immorals of an author is not literature. Our State University insists on the source method of study in history. Students are warned not to accept as a picture of a nation one in which all that is noble has been suppressed and all that is ignoble made prominent, recognizing this as a caricature, not a portrait.

We also should exercise the judicial faculty, suspending our judgment until all the testimony is in, remembering that critics are not a unit on historical accounts, for they say of some historians—it is too much to expect them to be brilliant and accurate—and of others—about them there is no mystery—their friction is all his history and their history all friction. Believe it, we must, that the account given by our favorite historian is biased by his partisanship, which brings us to those sad, unhappy chapters of religious strife, which strife is to be condemned, not condoned, whether the lives sacrificed were placed to the credit or discredit of the monarch called sanguinary or the monarch called glorious. If we have studied history to any purpose, we know that we are the product of the civilization, or lack of civilization, that preceded us, and our ancestors were almost barbaric, for, believing in a God of Love they acted the doctrine of Might.

In our study we turn from human nature to nature; for the second part of an education is to be familiar with nature's masterpieces, and taking the verdict of those who are students of natural science, most trustworthy students, because they know all that the world has acquired of knowledge and have added to the total by their own research—they say: "We know nothing, we have in the lapse of ages only caught glimpses of how God rules his universe." And again, one most eminent says: "The more I study the writing of God on the face of the earth, the more I humble

myself under his hand," which testimony convinces all of us who are spelling out these great thoughts, that we have not studied if we forget the divineness of the world.

In our reverence for nature we must also revere human nature, and in social economics and kindred branches, we do not truly study if we master only the differentiations of certain terms and forget to glorify human labor, not considering it as so much physical force, but recalling that statisticians have said we cannot solve these problems mathematically, for the human element enters into them and is too prevailing.

In the lives of busy women there are only narrow margins of study time, yet no woman's club record is worthily complete unless its members have studied in that grand department of philanthropy, identifying themselves with the good work in the community by giving their recognition, encouragement and substantial aid. This philanthropic study completes the ideal education of woman, making her accomplished in heart.

If with all our study, we know that there is much that we can never know—if we learn that we have much yet to learn, then the woman's club has been our benefactor.

Mrs. Harriet H. Heller of Omaha closed the educational session with a plea for assistance in training colored kindergartners to work among their people. In part Mrs. Heller said:

Two years ago I met Mrs. Anna Murray of Washington, D. C. I was much attracted to her because of her gentle, earnest manner and charming personality. Hearing that I was a kindergartner she told me of her favorite project, a school for the training of young colored women in the kindergartner system. These women come from the South and return there to establish kindergartens among the blacks. "It is to me the only gleam of light upon the race problem," said she. "A race war may be averted by the establishment of kindergartens. In a decade more it will be too late. Will Nebraska help? Three hundred dollars will keep a young woman in training the two years."

Three hundred dollars was a large sum I thought. The only hope of obtaining it was for many persons to give a little. Would the state Federation be interested? There are 107 clubs in the Federation. Two dollars from each club would almost reach the required sum and we could give one girl her training and set one radiating spot of light amid the black babies of the South. Will you do it? Education—intellectual training—has failed to do for the colored race what was hoped for it. It may also be said it has failed with the Indian, and is failing daily with our own more favored boys and girls. Only an all round training which seems first to deal with hands, but really deals with hearts as well, is practical for the black child (or the white). The kindergarten is a constitutional remedy. It begins not with the individual as he ought to be, or as he will be, but as he is. The Negro's love of melody and appreciation of rhyme, his tendency to imitate, his strong emotions, his joy of life and of living it with others—these are the ready spun threads, of which to weave real, strong disciplined individuals which shall form desirable communities.

THE ART COMMITTEE.

We are glad to report that the interest in art study is growing. Several visits have been made during the year where this interest is fully aroused and encouragement has been given.

Said the report: "The practical side needs to be emphasized. We need to realize the far-reaching value of art on the individual when applied to immediate surroundings; that art is nothing more than the discovery, appreciation and appropriation of the beauty that surrounds us; that it is the duty of every mother to see that she and her children are appropriately dressed; that the furnishings of the home should harmonize in color and design, and that the arrangement and care of the grounds surrounding the home should not be neglected. In order that the art committee may do its part in promoting these conditions there should be a medium of communication between the committee and the several clubs in which difficulties can be set forth and remedies offered; in which courses of study and bibliographies can be published and in which may appear carefully prepared art papers. Every club should so arrange its program that monotony would not occur and each year the community would be practically benefited because of the interest aroused."

In order to meet this need of a systematic study the art committee asked Mrs. Keysor to outline a three years' course for distribution at this meeting, which we hope will be of much service.

Mrs. H. M. Bushnell, president of the Lincoln Woman's Club, was the first speaker.

In the absence of Mrs. A. W. Field who was to have spoken on "Benefits Derived from the Study of Art" Mrs. Bushnell spoke on this topic and on "How to Build Art Interest," giving a review of the Haydon Art Club, which originated in Lincoln but has since become a state organization. This club, during the business depression of the last decade, when the appropriations for the State University were somewhat reduced, paid the instructors in the art department of this institution. In its annual exhibitions the club has demonstrated that the best financial results have been attained when some well-known picture has been offered as a special attraction.

Mrs. Jennie Ellis Keysor of Omaha, was next introduced and gave a talk on "The Study on Art in Women's Clubs," of which the following abstract is given:

I. Value of art history in increasing knowledge and consequently in giving pleasure. To the practical worker it brings the famous methods and productions before her for a deathless pattern.

II. Methods and materials for conducting art work in women's clubs.

1. Use printed outline of which each member can have a copy.

2. Avoid text-books—gather material from many sources.

3. Use numerous illustrations—do not attempt the study of pictures without copies of some sort to follow. At the present time such copies are available in many grades of work. For cheapness and excellence the Perry pictures lead all other similar reproductions.

4. The Socratic method, that is the question and answer method, is the best way to conduct a class. Papers should be few and of real value, too many mediocre papers deaden interest.

III. Result of art study in women's clubs.

1. The acquirement of knowledge—the increase of culture for the members.

2. The accomplishment of some permanent good for the community. Decorating school rooms with good pictures and casts, perhaps the most lasting way of promoting art thought and feeling, for here we deal with the youth.

After a discussion of these papers, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Langworthy, president of the Seward History and Art Club, read greetings from Mrs. Anna B. Morey, of Hastings, who was to have presided over the Ceramic Hour, but was unable to be present.

"American Potteries" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. J. C. Comfort, president of the Omaha Ceramic Club. She said in part

On the summit of Mt. Adams, one of the picturesque hills of Cincinnati, stands the Rookwood Pottery, an affirmative answer to the question, "Has America produced anything original in art?" Mrs. Storer, the originator of Rookwood, received her first inspiration while visiting the Philadelphia Exposition. Many of you are familiar with her early experiences, how she persuaded her father to give her an old schoolhouse for the beginning of this experiment in the clay of her native place.

It was not until after Mrs. Storer exhibited at the World's Fair—receiving the highest award—and later a gold medal at the Paris Exposition, that America awoke to the extraordinary merit of this beautiful home art.

It is partly due to careful study of happy accidents in color that Rookwood is always progressing. In order to foster originality all the old patterns are destroyed, so that no two pieces of this pottery are alike. When a piece of Rookwood is pronounced perfect, it has passed through twenty-nine hands. The imperfect pieces are marked plainly with a cross on the bottom and are sold as "seconds." The Rookwood mark is a combination of the letters R—P. As each year rolls around a little flame or dash is added until the 1900 mark shows fifteen flames surrounding the letters. Mrs. Storer has now retired from active work, but keeps in close touch with the advancement of the art.

Mr. Grueby of Boston has given us one of the most beautiful wares of today. This ware resembles so closely the old Korean

ware that one of our foremost Ceramic experts declared that it was equal to the treasures of former days.

The potteries at East Liverpool, Ohio, represent, in a great measure, the history of the pottery industry in the United States. Nearly one-half the inhabitants are interested in the work. This pottery has been exhibited at the principal expositions, receiving awards for superiority of manufacture, and being pronounced by judges superior to the English ware. Mr. James Bennet was the originator of this industry in East Liverpool.

In Trenton, N. J., the pottery business has reached such a marvelous growth as to gain the title of the "Staffordshire of America." All the different grades, from the coarsest to the finest porcelain, both plain and decorated, as well as the beautiful Bel-leek ware are manufactured. The making of this dainty ware has here attained such perfection that a dozen cups and saucers weigh but a half pound.

Keramic art owes many of its greatest triumphs to America and her women.

The next paper, "Pottery and Porcelain of the Pan-American Exposition," by Miss Mellona Butterfield was read by Mrs. Hall. The paper described some of the Rookwood and Grueby exhibits at the Pan-American in glowing terms and among other things Miss Butterfield said:

We find at the Pan-American an improvement upon the Italian ware in the exhibit by the Grueby Company which has worked to develop and perfect their experiments in non-lustrous surfaces known as the "Grueby green" and a variety of yellows, blues and greys which are applied to architectural decoration and pottery.

The faience altar piece in the center of the booth is in subject and modeling a copy of the famous "Della Robbia" altar, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts in New York.

The colors, however, are entirely original with Mr. Grueby.

IN THE APPLIED ARTS SECTION.

Here we find exhibits not only from individual artists, but from the leading societies and leagues devoted to this branch of art in America. Buffalo, Troy, Brooklyn, New York, Boston, Jersey City, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Denver, Seattle and San Francisco are among the places represented. In the whole exhibit there seems more originality than ever before.

The Tiffany exhibit was described at some length and in closing the writer said:

We wish that we might show you an illustration of each kind of ware and only regret that these beautiful and artistic porcelains were not placed in the fine arts hall where they rightfully belong and where we hope they will be placed at the St. Louis Exposition.

The closing paper by Mrs. A. B. Fuller, of Ashland, on "The Influence of the Public on the Ceramic Worker," was in part as follows:

This art reaches far back into the dim ages of the past and is said to be even older than sculpture. Tradition says that it was first suggested by the footprint of a hunter made in clay some fifty thousand years ago. Excavations made in recent years have revealed most wonderful discoveries. There have been found recorded on either tile, brick, vases, or in some form of the potter's art, the manners and customs of the people, their forms of government, their marriage, funeral and religious ceremonies. As utility has ever been the forerunner of art, the cooking and baking dishes eventually led to the vase and other articles of ornament and on these frail creations, which came from the hands of the primitive artist potter, were preserved, beside the laws and customs of the people, beautiful legends and myths which would otherwise been lost.

It is interesting to trace through the art of the different countries the influence which certain tribes or nations exerted over others. The wares of the ancient Etruscans of the seventh and eighth centuries, B. C., plainly indicate Greek influence, and coming down to our own primitive American pottery, the intelligence of the different tribes is indicated by the result of their work. Through the ages, the potter's art has been identified with the esthetic development of the people.

There have recently been brought to light instances of the influence of the American public on the early English potteries, whereby much of our early American history has been recorded on plates, mugs, etc., and to which we are indebted for the preservation of records and drawings of our public buildings and places of

interest. There are ten or more varieties of what is known as the Columbus plate. In some there are Indians, in others Spaniards, and in all, Columbus with his attendants is seen. Within the past two years have been discovered "Views of the White House," "Views of Washington's Mansion, Mount Vernon," "Views of Capitol Buildings" and on one remarkable plate is Washington's tomb inscribed legibly, "Sacred to the Memory of Washington." General Lafayette was a favorite subject, incidents in his life and services in the American Revolution.

Log-cabin inkstands, hard cider pitchers and log-cabin tea sets were the result of the presidential campaign of 1840. Plates with the portrait of William Henry Harrison were ordered, and four years later those bearing the portrait of Henry Clay were souvenirs of the times. Queen Victoria of England also had her share of honor in china decoration, for there is scarcely a public event of her life which has not been recorded on china.

It is the individuality in the work of Aulich, Levkauf and Bischoff which makes it so charming, and it should be the aim of every ceramic artist to do the style of work for which she is the best fitted. Then as she contemplates the finished piece, she knows that she has given expression to the best part of herself, a beautiful thought, individuality and originality. The cultured public will recognize and appreciate such work much more readily than some passing fad.

The industrial committee, Mrs. Amanda M. Edwards, chairman, reported that not many years ago the United States was considered a strictly agricultural nation, the imports of manufactured goods exceeding the exports, while nearly all of the exports were agricultural products. At present the exports of manufactures exceed the imports, and manufactured articles equal a large per cent of the total exports.

While Nebraska is at present classed as an agricultural state, the industrial department of our Federation is a very important one, presenting many problems needing our earnest consideration.

In the raising of sugar beets and like plants, the growers find that the work of the women and children, in weeding, thinning and hoeing is superior to that of men, and many women and children in Nebraska are employed at this work.

We are glad to note that active steps are being taken to prevent the manufacture of clothing in tenements—"sweat shop goods"—in the large cities. While it is true we in the West are not producers of this class of goods, we nevertheless have responsibilities as consumers.

The results of the work planned by the industrial committee will be presented in the papers which follow.

The first paper on "The Nebraska Industrial School for Girls," by Nellie Elizabeth Cady of St. Paul was in part as follows:

I assume that our interest in the industrial institutions of the state is predicated upon a purpose to lend aid in elevating their standard. My investigation has left the impression that it is a problem requiring both patience and wisdom for its solution.

The state industrial school located at Geneva is not a penal institution, but reformatory and corrective. The law presumes that the criminal instinct has not developed, or at least become fixed, in the girls admitted. This legal presumption is not always borne out by the facts. Girls varying in ages from 5 to 16 are admitted. Some are homeless, some wayward, some incorrigible, and far too many instinctively criminal. While there is some slight effort made to classify, it is a practical nullity. The result is a general comingling and the tainting of the good and comparatively innocent. The purpose of the school is, or should be, wholesome restraint, kind but firm discipline, instruction and the best association possible, with the hope always in view of the ultimate development of whatever latent qualities of good character the child may possess. This process does not find the greatest encouragement in promiscuous association.

In order to make this more clear I will summarize information gathered from a personal visit to the school. The girls, usually about seventy or eighty in number, are divided into two classes, or as they are called families, A and B. The former is composed of the older ones, varying in age from 11 to 24. This excessive age, a palpable violation of the law, is due to the perjury of those who procure the commitment, and is usually inspired by a desire to unload an unpleasant burden on the state. The classification into families has for its basis the character of the offense or charge upon which the girl is committed. It follows as a rule that the older and more depraved girls are found in family A, while those committed for minor offenses, or frequently for no offense whatever, belong to family B. Each family has a woman manager, who is also the teacher, having full charge of the girls excepting such time as they devote to general work. They are

taught plain sewing, kitchen, laundry work, etc. The school work is similar to that of the public school and some of the girls are bright and proficient.

I asked the manager of class A, who had forty-seven girls under her charge and who was familiar with their antecedents to give me a brief history of some of them. I give you her words. Pointing to a very pretty girl of apparently 20, she said, "Her parents separated when she was 8 years old. The mother's refusal to live a chaste life led to the separation. The father becoming an invalid found a home for the child in a well-known family, where she was adopted and surrounded by the best influences and given every possible advantage. But at 16 the child's evil tendencies, had developed and she was committed to the industrial school. After an interval of two years she was taken back by her foster parents, but returned later with a record for scandalous conduct almost unbelievable in one so young.

Pointing to a vacant-eyed girl on the back seat, she said: "That girl is the step-daughter of a prominent man in a near-by city. Originally possessed of a bad temper, it developed under lack of restraint into a vicious one. At 12 she was a bright, beautiful girl. A year later she attacked her mother with a knife. Two years later, her mother having died, she was an inmate of the the Milford Industrial Home, and from there came to Geneva. She is thoroughly depraved, has been here five years, is now past 20, and is incapable of earning a living. In this class of forty-seven," she continued, "I have eight who are as mentally and morally deficient as the one just described, all of whom excepting one are more than 20 years of age are without homes and cannot be legally detained." What a problem this presents to the wise legislator or zealous philanthropist!

In our industrial work is a field ripe for the harvest. Wise legislation and generous appropriations have done much, but there is a mission work that must be accomplished from other directions. To employ our margins of time it is not necessary to join in foreign mission work.

I insist that the rights of the individual are subordinate to the rights of society. That no one has the right to impose upon society the responsibility of a posterity of inherited crime or imbecility. How is this to be accomplished? Take our industrial schools and asylums out of politics. Make them real homes for the unfortunate where those who make the work a life study bring intelligence and experience to their positions rather than a political pull.

The next paper, "The Nebraska Industrial Home at Milford," was by Mrs. Elizabeth Sisson of Norfolk, who said in part:

The doctrine of forgiveness and hope which the Master held out to the sinful woman, the idea that there might be sincere repentance and actual reformation, have slowly taken root and grown until, in the closing years of the previous century, the eyes of many Christian philanthropists turned with inquiry upon what some one has called "the most mournful figure in history."

The late Earl of Shaftsbury turned from a life which might have been filled with civic honors and most luxurious ease to one of self-sacrifice for the unfortunate of the race. This good and great man gave much thought to the friendless girls of London.

This spirit traveled across the waters. Good people in our own land talked and wrote. Out of the discussions grew the idea of "homes," to be erected at the expense of the state, into which might be gathered girls desiring to lead a better life.

In accordance with this fast growing idea, and through the influence of the late Mrs. Dr. Dinsmore of Omaha, the young state of Nebraska early in 1888 set aside an appropriation and established at Milford our Industrial Home. Its object is to carry to each repentant girl in the state the message, "Go and sin no more."

The home, until 1897, was under the control of the Associated Charities, at which time it was placed under the immediate control of the Governor and the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and the present superintendent, Mrs. Edwards appointed.

The home is supported by the state, but by skillful management the expense is not great, as the girls help with all necessary work. On the land connected with the home all vegetables and poultry used are raised. Milk and a part of the meat used are also supplied from the home farm.

Entrance to the home is conditioned upon personal application. They are not "committed" as to a Reform School. Once admitted they become subject to wise laws and regulations. Since the founding of the home 500 girls have been received, 397 babies have been born, and three children admitted when very young with their mothers, making a total of four hundred maternity cases out of five hundred.

These girls once safely housed and their health restored, the work of training begins. Their bringing up in most cases has been

criminally careless. First each girl is taught to care for herself and her child, no small task, as they are ignorant, as a rule, of the simplest laws of hygiene. Each girl is required to serve six weeks in each of the different departments of the home: this rotation of work gives a comprehensive knowledge of housework. Dressmaking is taught, even to cutting by chart; this is not compulsory, but when a girl starts on the reformed path she is anxious to learn all that will be of help to her later, so the sewing classes are always full. All who are able must attend school in the afternoon. The common branches are taught. Chapel services are held each evening and on Sunday, which all must attend.

But some ask does this all pay? The superintendent, as far as lies within human possibility, keeps a watchful eye over the girls after they leave her roof. She reports that 95 per cent of the girls received go out reformed. Certainly it pays. Many of the girls become the helpful wives of plain, honest men. For others employment is found by their watchful friend.

We cannot gloss over the fact that the girl who leaves the home and who does not marry finds the world still a hard place, for society yet looks askance at the woman who has erred. Alas that the path of the women who has erred must be so hard. Even the message of the Master cannot undo the past, nor bring back the priceless lost jewel. Neither can the open door nor outstretched hand of our Industrial Home, but it can offer shelter when this is denied elsewhere; it can give sympathy when every other eye looks askance; it can point to the pitying Christ; it can train, can better fit for life. All this it does.

"Women and Children as Employes," was the subject of an address by Mrs. M. D. Carey, of Seward, who said in substance:

After endeavoring to obtain facts on my subject sufficient to be of interest, I find my talk will be somewhat similar to a sermon delivered by a colored minister. After reading his text, the minister said: "Breddern, this text am divided into two parts, one part that am in de text and the udder part which am out of de text, and we are going to wrestle with de latter part fust."

In searching for statistics and data I find material on my subject quite easily obtained in Eastern states but difficult in Nebraska, as agricultural states do not have the difficulties arising between the employer and the employe found in manufacturing districts.

The persistent work our clubs have been doing in various fields and the effort everywhere to keep the state first in the ranks of education have brought into activity several important social subjects. Undoubtedly among the greatest and most important of these subjects is that of women and children as employes.

With the meager statistics pertaining to this subject in our state it is difficult to form any fair conclusion. That the employer here is usually more just and humane to the employe than in most of our states there can be no question. That the employe is generally more intelligent, enterprising and hopeful is likewise true.

In 1899 our Legislature passed two important bills, one regulating child labor, the other regulating the number of hours that females in certain industries shall work. Child labor does not prevail to any great extent in the skilled trades but it does in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, classing males under 16 and females under 14 as children. Our statutes likewise provide that no female shall be employed in mechanical, industrial or mercantile establishments, hotels or restaurants more than sixty hours during any one week, and that ten hours shall constitute a day's labor, that seats shall be provided for each employe and that they shall be allowed to use the seats when not necessarily engaged.

The most startling statistics I have found pertain to the subject of domestic employes. Helen Campbell, as a result of years of research in various lands, draws the conclusion that domestic employes furnish by far the greatest number of fallen women. Carroll D. Wright in the department of labor of the United States gives similar testimony, as does Francis A. Keller in her report for the Chicago University published in the "American Journal of Sociology."

In conclusion I would say that justice demands that in all fields of work where the labor of women is as effective as the labor of men the wages should be equal. The enforcement of our compulsory school and child labor laws will settle the difficulties surrounding our children as employes. Nearly ninety thousand children of school age are not enrolled as scholars in this state. This means that child labor is reported with but little care.

The next speaker, Mrs. Etta R. Holmes of Kearney, spoke in part as follows on "The George Junior Republic."

Attention is called to this subject because this experiment in industrial training is potential in its possibilities, because its aim is to make industrious law-abiding citizens out of a class of social degenerates.

This miniature republic is located thirty-eight miles from New York city at Freeville near Elmira.

Its founder is William R. George, a thoughtful philanthropic young man who, in 1890, with his mother's assistance undertook, a summer camp at Freeville for twenty-two. In 1891, with several helpers he was able to care for 210, the next summer 265 and ever since the number of children is limited only by the accommodations.

One of the first lessons learned by the boys was that they "needed law for the protection against the encroachment of each other." In July 1895 the republic was formerly established upon an industrial and economic basis. A corporation was formed in New York for its support and forty-eight acres of land purchased for its use. To this two hundred acres have since been added. The necessary buildings were erected largely by the labor of the boys. Between two and three hundred boys and girls, from twelve to seventeen years, constitute the citizenship. About fifty remain the entire year and all are pledged to remain seventy days.

They have their executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, are represented and a permanent police force is chosen from the citizens by competitive examinations. A school and public library have been established; also a college governed by a faculty of boys and girls over sixteen. The classes are conducted on the lecture plan.

Work is not compulsory but when a boy finds himself out of money and sees his industrious comrades pass in to well filled tables his empty stomach sets him to thinking along industrial lines and he soon seeks some task by which he can earn enough to feed himself.

Provision against starvation has been made by establishing a pauper's table but public sentiment is healthy and the social disgrace of continuing to eat there is too much for the average youngster.

Boys are employed at farming, landscape gardening and carpentry. Some are in the government service. There are hotel and restaurant keepers and even merchants. The girls do sewing, millinery, laundry work and cooking. Only half a day is given to work, the rest may be spent in pleasant recreation.

Each industrial class elects one member of the House of Representatives for every twelve persons and one member of the Senate. Representatives are elected for a term of one week and senators for two weeks. In their Congress the boys learn how to advocate the bills and measures they wish enacted, how to preside over and conduct their meetings with regard to parliamentary procedure.

These children are learning the value of cheerful voluntary labor performed with a definite aim in view. They realize the disgrace of committing offences against their body politic and form a respect for laws which they can understand and which they have helped to make.

If it is good for the incorrigible and degenerate youth is it not desirable for those who have had advantages of home and school but have lacked opportunity to develop health and self reliance?

Would not a summer camp upon the plan of the George Junior Republic, composed of cultured and refined boys, be an ideal place, under proper supervision, for them to gain health and strength, some knowledge of manual training and good citizenship?

"Parental Schools and Courts for Juvenile Offenders," was the subject of a paper by Mrs. M. N. Presson of Milford, read by Mrs. Snow:

The question of how best to restore the individual who has through negligence or crime begun a life that must in the nature of the case lead to the misuse of the body and the prostitution of its powers has often been asked, and to some extent has been answered. To this end reformatories have been established, first, for adult criminals, of which the reformatory at Elmira N. Y., is a typical example; second, for adult criminals convicted of offences less than felony, and third, for criminal youth. This is the class with which we are called to deal in this paper.

To America belongs the credit of establishing the first reformatory in the world for juvenile delinquents. This was conceived by Edward Livingston, the greatest of American penologists, and was called the New York House of Refuge.

The State Industrial School at Rochester, N. Y., has a system of practical technology. Captain Fulton, superintendent of this institution, after many years' experience, says: "I would most earnestly recommend to all interested in reform schools or similar institutions that they make them schools of technology, where not only the head but the hands will be educated, so that those who go out from them will be equipped to fight life's battle honorably and successfully."

In our own state we have two institutions for juvenile offenders, the State Industrial School for Boys, at Kearney, and one for girls at Geneva.

It is a fact that is prophetic of better things, that our institutions ordained for the reformation of the youth of our land, have come to see that habits of industry and economy, combined with practical morality, are the prime factors for the elevation of the submerged classes and for those acute cases of criminality that are seen among the better classes of community.

From Mrs. Lucy L. Flower we have obtained the following information on the juvenile court of Chicago: The juvenile court as a separate court, is not a necessity, and is only arranged for in the city of Chicago and not in the rest of the state; elsewhere any probate or county judge is given the authority to act under this law. The probation system in cities, in fact everywhere is the keynote of the law. It means prevention and not punishment.

Our law provides that the probation officers shall serve without pay. We were afraid if we made a salaried office that the first appointees before the efficiency of the law had been demonstrated, would be politicians receiving the positions as rewards for political services, instead of persons whose hearts and souls were in the work. So we took the chance of raising money by private subscriptions, thus controlling the appointments. So far I have been able to maintain two officers, who with the police officers detailed to the work and those maintained by various charity institutions, have fully demonstrated what can be done. We are now going before the Legislature to amend the law by allowing the judge to appoint and the county to pay, hoping that we have so clearly shown the character of the service required, that suitable persons will now be appointed.

Now, as to the work of the probation officer we have found that in three-fourths of the cases there is no natural delinquency in the child, but that the trouble results from bad associates, bad environment, from weak or dissipated parents, or from the fact that hard working parents are away from home all day.

We found exactly as, Mr. Riis reports in New York, that 50 per cent of child delinquency is the result of child truancy, and at the same time that our juvenile court law was passed, a parental school law was likewise passed. This school differs from a criminal institution in the fact that it is entirely under the control of the board of education, and is made a part of the educational machinery instead of the criminal machinery, so that no stigma can attach to the child.

Another important provision in the juvenile court law is the authority it gives judges to place children in families without the intervention of institutions. We consider this parental school as one of the most important preventive measures.

The interest manifested in the meeting called in the interest of Household Economics by Mrs. Pugh at Lincoln last year indicated that help was needed in the study of this so-called new science of housekeeping. It is no misnomer to say new science for many scientific discoveries have been made in recent years which affect the home and a more intimate knowledge of them must be obtained by our housewives if they apply these discoveries to their daily work. Dust has been the bane of housekeepers from time immemorial, but few of them knew of the death germs which lurked therein. We have cooked to please the palates of our husbands and children, but now we must know the science of nutrition that we may build strong minds and bodies for this and future generations. So through every branch of work in our homes new methods have been devised.

Said the report:

We have endeavored to get a full report from each Household Economic or "Home" department in the state. The reports received were very gratifying and we feel sure many more clubs have equally good records had we but been able to obtain them.

As a summary we give the following. In all cases the meetings are interesting and instructive. The number of meetings held during the year varies from three to sixteen, depending somewhat on the size of the club and the needs of a given community. The subjects studied include besides those especially pertaining to domestic science, child study, education from a public school standpoint, philanthropy and city improvement.

Many of the programs provide for practical demonstrations in cookery. One club speaks especially of the interest shown by the young married women. Another reports a successful cooking class for girls during the vacation months. The class was organized by Mrs. H. S. MacMurphy and Prof. Rosa Bonton, of the

State University, was secured for two lectures. Still another department tells of the support given kitchen garden classes.

We feel assured that the women of Nebraska are taking hold of this branch of study earnestly and intelligently, and we urge that it take equal rank with the art, music, literature and other departments of the club. Then will the homes of our state be not only artistically appointed, but the foundations will be laid in accord with the laws of health.

The first speaker, Mrs. Annie M. Steele, of Fairbury, gave an address on "Housekeeping on a Business Basis." In part it was as follows:

As wives and mothers, we hold in trust the destiny of the home. It is ours to investigate and solve many of the problems that affect the welfare and happiness of our families. It is the part of wisdom to solve them in a business-like way.

If girls are taught to spend money wisely, to perform the simplest household duties without waste of time and strength, their more difficult tasks will be taken up in a cheerful spirit, because there is a pleasure in work well done. The housekeeper must regulate her expenses with due regard to the income. This demands the habit of keeping accurate accounts. She should be able to calculate closely, to get the most and best out of every dollar.

Poor material is often a positive waste, for the desire to save makes unbusiness-like the management of many a household. What shall it profit a housekeeper who saves by buying cheap, adulterated groceries, giving her family inferior, impure food, causing sickness, for which large sums are paid to a doctor to build them up again? Many a death caused by ignorant housekeeping has been spoken of as a visitation of Providence.

Every intelligent housekeeper should make it her business to understand the laws of sanitation, ventilation, and hygienic living. The woman who looks upon housekeeping as drudgery never rises above the level of a drudge. When she looks upon it as a science and applies to it scientific principles, she delights in her work.

When a couple marry, the wife naturally expects the husband to understand his business well enough to supply the means to keep the home. Ought he not to expect that his wife will use wisely the income he provides? I remember hearing of a couple who married on a small salary. The husband was careful in his business habits and anxious to have every dollar bring the best possible returns, so he said to his bride, "Dear, I want you to keep a careful account of the household expenses. Here is a book for the purpose. At the end of a month we will go over it together and in this way we will find what are essentials and what are not." At the end of the month, when he asked to see the book, he found written across the page, "Received so many dollars—spent every cent." This is a fair sample of the business methods of too many housekeepers. They spend every cent, regardless of whether it is wisely used or not.

An address by Mrs. M. A. McMillan, of Norfolk, on "The Influence of Early Home Life on Children," followed.

Mrs. McMillan commended the work being done by the child study, home and education departments of women's clubs, and said that if the Federation could inspire its members to properly study and care for the children, a foundation would thus be laid deep in the soil of essentials, upon which a future generation would reap an abundant harvest of strong, self-reliant and sturdy manhood and womanhood.

Mrs. Elia W. Peattie's address, "The Social Trend of American Life," was to have completed this program. But owing to the desire of the delegates to finish the business scheduled for the next morning at this session, Mrs. Peattie's address was deferred until the evening session.

At the request of the president, Mrs. Draper Smith, the vice-president, Mrs. Winnie Durland, of Norfolk, presided at this closing session, presenting as the first speaker, Mrs. Peattie, whose address, "The Social Trend of American Life," dealt with society in its general, rather than in its specific and conventional sense. The inability of the country to sustain its ideals was touched upon, and the different forces which worked for democracy considered. A number of humorous anecdotes gave point to the arguments advanced.

Matters of deep import to our national life were treated with a delicacy of thought and a lightness of touch that left them sparkling in memory.

The servant question, trades unions, our lusty young plunge into the world's warfare, our attitude towards art, social equality, caste and the advancing status of women, involving their need of support, encouragement and charity towards one another, were some

of the subjects considered. A fine tribute was paid American manhood—"the best on earth."

In conclusion Mrs. Peattie said that the trend of our social life, is toward self-respecting individualism to which women instinctively hold; that the American is in league to protect and promote democracy.

The next address, "The Practical and Esthetic Values of Forestry," by Rev. C. S. Harrison, president of the Nebraska Park and Forestry Association, was an excellent one. Among other good things, he said:

God gave us a land of marvelous beauty, clothed with forests, diversified with plains, sown broadcast with charming lakes and furrowed with noble rivers. Man came and commenced undoing the work of Providence. The great pine woods of the North are a desolation. Man's greed was not content with cutting down the trees and taking the best portions. He leaves the tree tops and rubbish to feed the fires which have raged terribly among our glorious forests, till nearly all are destroyed.

Horticulture—This comes close to our homes in Nebraska. The United States government has decided to make large tree plantations in our state and we hope the state and individuals will also help to make this a beautiful land, but we need home adornment. The most sacred spots on earth should be made so attractive that children will enshrine them in tenderest memories.

Thanks to the patient horticulturists, who for generations have been at work to evolve forms of beauty to cheer our eyes and adorn our homes. We have thirty-two kinds of columbines, 130 kinds of lilacs and in the rear of the grand procession come the June blooming tree of lilacs of China and Japan, clothed with a glory of blossoms.

Every home in Nebraska should be surrounded by an abundance of trees, flowers and shrubs adapted to our soil and climate.

An illustrated talk by Mrs. E. G. McGilton of Omaha on "Town and Village Improvement," with especial reference to Nebraska's needs followed. The beautiful lantern slides used were obtained through the courtesy of the Illinois Federation.

"America," sung by the entire audience led by Professor Davies of the Wayne Normal College, closed the convention.

During the convention greetings were read from the officers of the General Federation and from the presidents of the Black Hills, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri Federations.

Of the session given to individual club reports it is impossible to speak in detail. Suffice it to say that all present were unanimous in the opinion that this was one of the most interesting sessions of the convention. One noticeable feature of the reports was the interest shown in library work. No less than fifteen clubs were working for the establishment or maintenance of libraries. The Fremont Woman's Club reported raising \$3000 and that the library resulting from their efforts had been given to the city.

Four awards were offered by the art committee in the loan exhibit of ceramic artists; two for the best original decorations and two for the decorations best suited to the shapes decorated. Mrs. Fred Schneider and Miss Ida Harr were awarded the two former, and Miss Mabel Truax and Mrs. Morill the latter.

The invitation from the Columbus Woman's Club to hold the next meeting of the Federation there has been accepted by the state executive board.

NEW JERSEY.

THE seventh annual meeting of the New Jersey State Federation, was held in Orange, N. J., the place that gave it birth. In 1894, forty clubs were charter members of the Federation and at this meeting, ninety-six responded to the roll call.

Mrs. Emma L. Blackwell, president of the Woman's Club of Orange, gave the Federation a most cordial welcome.

Mrs. Joanna Hartshorn, president of the Federation, replied, thanking the Federated Clubs of the Oranges, for their gracious hospitality.

The reports of the departments of education, forestry, town improvement, libraries and reciprocity, proved the interest taken and the work accomplished by the club women of the state in matters pertaining to the public good.

Three directors, Mrs. Emma Wilkinson of Merchantville, Mrs. Mary Kinsley of Arlington and Mrs. Charles J. Silvers, of Elizabeth were elected.

One of the pleasant features of the convention was the number of guests who were able to be present. They included Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Low, president of the General Federation; Mrs. Dimies T. S. Dennison, first vice-president of General Federation; Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., corresponding secretary of the General Federation; Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, president of New York State Federation; Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell, president of Pennsylvania State Federation; Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, president of Society of American Women in London; Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, president of International Sunshine Society; Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, ex-president of New York State Federation; Mrs. Wilbur, the first president of Sorosis elected by ballot, Emily Ryder, M. D., of the Bombay Sorosis, India, and Mrs. Green of Ohio.

A letter of regret from Mrs. J. C. Croly, and a telegram of greeting from Mrs. Robert J. Burdett, president of the California State Federation were received.

Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley, of Orange, responded to the greeting given by the guests.

Mrs. Hartshorn in her address said in part:

"There is one question I must touch upon, although I feel utterly unequal to the task—the color question that came up at Milwaukee, and that will again be placed before us at the next biennial. The majority will agree that the introduction of the race question was unfortunate, but it is with us, and we must think of it and prepare ourselves to act wisely and intelligently when the time comes. The Federations of Massachusetts and Georgia have each formulated plans for representation in the General Federation with a view to settling the matter. As yet they have not found the common ground upon which they could meet. In the certificate of corporation we read: 'The General Federation of Women's Clubs has been formed to bring into communication with one another the various clubs throughout the world, that they may compare methods of work and become mutually helpful.'"

The General Federation was not only meant to be national, but international. If it remain an international body the race question can have no place in it. It should remain as it was organized, on a broad democratic basis, where wage-earners, professional women and women of leisure, regardless of nationality or race, might meet as women for the time being, with social distinctions laid aside.

Mrs. Lowe was the next speaker, and she expressed her delight in being able to return to club life after a year of enforced rest. She touched lightly on the color question, but intimated that it must be settled at the next biennial. Mrs. Lowe said that evolutionary force would cause the General Federation to grow, but internal dissensions would tear it to pieces, and she urged the women to preserve the beautiful harmony that now exists.

Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin followed Mrs. Lowe, and spoke of the Society of American Women in London. She said that the society was formed to keep them in touch with American women and the American spirit. She called attention to her club pin, which has the American flag as one side of the device, the English as the other, and the shield of the city of London uniting them. Mrs. Griffin said the first time she wore the pin was at one of Queen Victoria's drawing-rooms.

Dr. Emily Ryder spoke briefly of the child wives of India and their needs.

The prominent feature of the afternoon program was a lecture on "Imperialism, as understood in the past, as applied in the present, with its probable outcome, as shown by Great Britain and her colonies," by Cecil F. Lavell, M. A., of the University Extension Society.

In the evening a reception was given to the officers, guests and delegates of the Federation by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hathaway, at their home in East Orange.

On the morning of the second day Mrs. Frederick A. Bennet, president of the Women's Club of Englewood, made a strong address in favor of the "anti-polygamy amendment" to the constitution of the United States. In concluding her remarks Mrs. Bennet said:

Mormonism, once confined to Utah, has spread through the Rocky Mountain states and through the tremendous colonization schemes of the church is reaching out to new states, East as well as West.

Mormonism is at our very doors here in New Jersey, Newark being an important center of activity. In 1897 the Mormon church made 63,000 converts, as against 50,000 made in the same year by the three leading evangelical denominations.

Going into Mormonism means eventually going into the belief in polygamy. What can we do? Call attention to these conditions and urge forward the constitutional amendment which shall blot out this disgrace from the national life. An amendment to the constitution demands a two-thirds vote by both houses of Congress, affirmation by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states and the signature of the President. Shall all of these be secured? We must be up and doing if they are to be. Our congressmen will act aright if they know—let us see that they do know. Political power is the aim of the Mormon church—it has secured the balance of power in some Western states and is striving for it in others, both East and West. When that is secured a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy will be impossible.

In the afternoon Mr. S. Bayard Dod gave a lecture on "For-estry."

The music was of a high order and deserving of special mention. The organ solos were rendered by Mr. W. H. Humiston the Tuesday Musical Club of Orange, sang a part song, "The Lost Chord;" Mrs. Hissem De Moss sang "With Verdure Clad;" Mrs. Robert Slimmon, Beethoven's "Creation Hymn" and "Three Fishers;" Mr. Julian Walker, "O God Have Mercy;" Mrs. J. R. Chambers sang a soprano solo accompanied by the organ and a violin obligato, by Seno Buitrago.

Recitations were given by Miss Alida Waite Brooks and Miss Agnes Hume Donaldson.

Among the resolutions passed by the Federation were the following:

As our nation has been so sorely bereaved in the death by violence, of our most honored and beloved President, be it

Resolved, At this first general gathering after the sad event, that this Federation hereby expresses its deep sorrow in the great national loss, and also its sympathy with the wife so deeply afflicted. Be it further

Resolved, That this Federation puts itself on record as condemning such acts of violence and favoring law for the restriction or suppression of anarchy or anarchistic teaching, whether found within our own state or in other parts of our land.

WHEREAS, This Federation views with indignation and dismay the promulgation and spread of polygamy throughout these United States,

Resolved, That this Federation most heartily sympathize with any movement to legally repress such teaching and preaching and to secure legislation which shall make it a crime against our national laws; and further

Resolved, That the individual clubs forming this Federation shall co operate with such movement in any way which shall present itself.

JULIA CARMICHAEL MILLER,
Recording Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WITH the coming of autumn winds the clubs throughout the state have reassembled and club work goes on with a renewed zest after the rest and quiet of the summer months. The state Federation now numbers forty-eight clubs upon its roll; an increase of eighteen clubs during the past year, and many new sections are organizing clubs which we hope to have upon our roll

by our next convention in the spring. The departments of library extension and free kindergarten have shown great activity during the past twelve months. The latter department especially appeals to our leaders as a most important work, in view of the fact that a very large percentage of our population are factory people who are dependent in a measure upon outside influences for education. In many of the factory towns free kindergartens have been established and are doing good work. The literary interests of South Carolina have advanced rapidly, quite a number of free libraries have been established in the larger towns of the state, through the efforts and influences of the clubs. Three years ago only four public libraries existed in South Carolina. From the report of the chairman of library extension we see an increase of fourteen free libraries since that time making in all eighteen free public libraries in the state. A system of traveling libraries is well established and all parts of the state are reached through the aid that is accorded by the most important railroad in the South, which gives the cases free transportation over its lines. Fifty cases containing from fifty to one hundred books each are now at work. It is impossible to tell in a short article the results of this beautiful work which cannot be measured or counted. Our next convention will be held April, 1902, at Spartanburg. A convocation of clubs will be held in Charleston during the exposition which will be opened December 1. The date for this meeting has not yet been fixed. It is projected by the South Carolina women to make this club day an important event in our club history and we hope to see our club sisters there from every state in this broad land of ours. The color question which has caused so much comment and which has agitated so many clubs north of us, has failed to arouse even a passing interest, with the real problem of how and where shall it all end, here in our midst; its proximity possibly making us apathetic as to what other sections may choose to do. The disposition of our clubs appears to be to await developments feeling that we can safely trust the true hearted and wise women who projected the great sisterhood that unites us in the cause of humanity. It is our purpose to have a representation at the biennial that will vote "agin it," for we know that the time has not yet arrived, for assimilation such as would follow the admittance of colored clubs into the Federation. With another century of civilization between the Negro and barbarism such assimilation may be possible, but hardly probable in all parts of the United States.

L. M. COLEMAN.

DELAWARE.

THE executive committee of the Delaware Federation held its October meeting in Dover at the home of Mrs. Beniah Watson, the state president. Several very pleasant hours were spent in appointing committees, the review of old work, and the planning for new. Action was taken which it is hoped will lead to the clubs of the state taking an active part in the work of the consumers' league, and also toward some definite work against the growth of Mormonism in the state, several hundred converts having been made in the past few years.

Upon the adjournment of the committee, Mrs. Watson entertained the members at a most enjoyable luncheon. It was enjoyable not only because the "innerwoman" received such substantial refreshment, but also because opportunity was given to the new members of the committee and most of them were new, to become acquainted with each other and discuss some of those subjects dear to the heart of every woman but which are not considered just the thing for club discussion.

Another pleasure was yet in store for the committee for the Dover Century Club held its opening reception that afternoon and kindly asked the former to be present. Although several members could not accept, the majority could and spent a delightful hour with the Dover Club in its beautifully decorated home.

A. B. E.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE first meeting, this season, of the Massachusetts State Federation, was held at Springfield, October 25 and 26, by invitation of the Teachers' Club of that city.

Springfield welcomed her visitors right royally. She took them into her best abodes, her palaces of science, art and learning, and into her most delightful homes. The hospitality of her Teachers' Club was perfect.

A brilliant reception in the Science Building, Friday evening, happily inaugurated the meeting. The spacious hall was elaborately decorated with autumn foliage and tropical plants and trees. Three groups received the guests. In the first were the following officers and decorators of the state Federation: Mrs. May Alden Ward, president; Miss Helen A. Whittier and Miss Georgie A. Bacon, vice-presidents; Mrs. Adelaide N. Blodgett, treasurer; Miss Etta H. Glidden, secretary; Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, and Mrs. Dora M. Goodwin, directors. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Balliet, president of the Teachers' Club, also received with this group.

In the other groups were officers of the Teachers' Club, and other federated clubs of the vicinity, and Miss Helen M. Winslow, editor and publisher of the CLUB WOMAN. Later in the evening the guests adjourned to the Art Museum adjacent, thrown open through the kindness of Mr. George Walter Vincent Smith, where the splendid collection of curios, statuary, paintings, which Springfield is so fortunate to have in its midst, was examined and admired.

Besides the local club women many prominent members of the Eastern clubs were present Friday evening, and many came Saturday morning for the day meetings which were held in Assembly Hall of the beautiful new high school building. This was the first meeting to be conducted by the new president, Mrs. Ward, and she presided with grace and dignity and that happy cordiality of manner which makes her everywhere a favorite.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Balliet, the accomplished president of the Teachers' Club, extended the formal welcome of that organization to the Federation, and Mrs. Ward made response.

Mrs. Walton explained the *raison d'être* of the program, and added a few words of the work of the education committee regarding a parental school for truant girls. In closing she introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, There is a considerable number of girl truants, habitual absentees and school offenders in our state, and no suitable place is provided for their detention and care, therefore be it:

Resolved, That the executive board of the Federation be requested to petition the Legislature at their next session to provide for the commitment of such persons to the custody of the state board of charities, or to a state parental school for girls, to correspond with the county truant schools for boys.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Ellen F. Adams, of Cambridge, was the first speaker on the subject of the morning. Her paper was forceful as coming from a former teacher and a mother who had successfully reared five boys.

In opening, Mrs. Adams said: "Our relation to the schools is of a two-fold nature. First, we have a duty to perform as citizens, a duty which we share equally with men; and, secondly, we have a personal duty towards the teachers through the fact that they are carrying on work which we have begun in our homes. Whether one be an actual mother or a potential one, it would seem that the school is doing the work which is distinctively that of women, the rearing and training of the young. . . .

"That the child is, as a rule, so safe in school that he returns to his home often happier, more alert and more obedient, is the best kind of testimony to the quality of the teaching, the personality of the teacher; but there are schools where the child's moral nature, and [even his] mental one, are not developed, and where,

through careless associations and inadequate supervision, he runs risk of deterioration. There is, therefore, the greatest need of the watchful eye of the parent because of the possible risk." Mrs. Adams spoke of the influence of the schools upon the great horde of foreigners coming to our shores, expressing the belief that "the old world cannot send to us so degraded and degenerate a mass but that we can breathe upon it and make it live, if the best mental and moral strength of our people is represented in our public schools. . . .

"How can the mother help in the public schools? Her sympathetic co-operation with the teacher is the most obvious way." Mrs. Adams advocated personal friendship with the teacher, visits to the schoolroom, endeavor to draw the teacher into social life especially in the contact of the clubs. She advocated on the part of the teacher greater sympathy with the child, the teaching of ethics, and, while believing in athletics and their advantages, she urged the "finer development which links body and mind and spirit into an harmonious whole. The finest product of the school is ever character. As the mother's work in the home allows her to study the child, especially as to moral growth, she, of all others, is best fitted to influence the school in this direction." In closing, Mrs. Adams expressed her conviction that the good which women could do "with the ballot in their hands is so great that no words can be too strong to urge it upon them."

Rev. Chas. F. Dole was the next speaker, the order of the program having been changed to allow him to leave on an early train. Mr. Dole was a bit long in coming to his actual point, for he considered first the position of the women who don't want the ballot, and admitted for the sake of argument all the objections to women's voting, before he told actually what good he thought might be accomplished by women's having the ballot.

Mr. Dole's idea of a good man was one to whom nothing human was foreign, to whom everything human appealed. He would not have women less restricted in their views and sympathies. "It is immensely important," he said, "that women should take an interest in public affairs and be public citizens. Our ideal of the good woman is not the woman confined to the petty details of the home and caring for the children solely. That is noble, but the good woman is also interested in the good that can be done to all about her. You of these clubs have demonstrated how thoroughly you believe in a public spirit and what can be done for the good of the communities throughout Massachusetts.

"As to the ballot for women, let us make all concessions to those who say that the men are making a pretty bad showing and adding women will not improve the situation."

Mr. Dole did not feel that giving the ballot to women was for the express purpose of improving the condition of things. That was not the reason it was given to the immigrants who came to our shores. But the use of the ballot was an education, it was as much for the benefit of him who exercised the right of franchise as for that of the nation. Mr. Dole accused women of "intellectual immodesty." "The modest mind wishes to know the truth, the best way; it is willing to be criticised, and to learn, even from opponents. Intellectual immodesty tends not to brook criticism. There goes with it an arrogance, a certain prejudice. Women are sometimes prone to criticise and persecute those who differ with them on moral grounds. Men are afraid to grant suffrage to women for fear they will pass some very drastic measures, as, for instance, prohibition." It is due to Mr. Dole and to the Federation to say that he took back all his accusation of "intellectual immodesty" so far as his audience was concerned, he had been listened to so patiently and courteously.

After acknowledging women's lack of qualifications for the franchise, Mr. Dole confessed that men were just as wanting. He then gave reasons why women should be given the ballot. He felt that it would create a wider and more intelligent public spirit,

the lack of which is seen everywhere, especially in the great cities, where thousands of children are without public schools. "Public spirit dies for want of expression. The use of the ballot is one of the avenues through which public spirit will develop. Suffrage promises in the long run to effect important reforms in school matters. Women are not more conscientious than men, but they are more responsive to appeals to their conscience, generosity and chivalry than men. Women would be less likely to be in politics for what there is in it for them. They would be in it for what they could give. Better buildings, higher pay for the present poorly paid teachers, larger appropriations so that there would be fewer pupils in a class room, millions for schools instead of for war, and other advantages would result if women had more of a voice in the conduct of all public affairs."

Miss Maria L. Baldwin, principal of the Agassiz Grammar School, Cambridge, considered the subject from the teacher's point of view. Her paper was conspicuous for literary merit and for its clear, unprejudiced view, not only of the relation of club women to the public schools, but of teachers to the clubs and to the larger interests of life. Miss Baldwin's paper will be published in full in a later issue of the CLUB WOMAN.

Dr. T. M. Balliet, superintendent of Springfield public schools, opened the discussion following the papers. His remarks showed how very essential it is to a large and enlightened administration of school affairs, that women's influence in these matters should be reinforced by her use of the ballot.

Mr. Jacob Riis's address was the principal feature of the afternoon program. It was a plea for fair treatment for "Tony" who "will be good if we will be good."

An additional word should be said of the thoroughness with which every detail of the Springfield meeting was carried out by the Hostess Club. From the moment that the guests were met at the station by the committee, with scarlet badges, till the moment of parting, there was not a flaw. The beautiful singing of Saturday was a joy and an inspiration; the luncheon, prepared by the cooking department of the high school, was of unusual excellence; the car and carriage service and every thoughtful attention reflected the utmost credit upon Springfield club women and especially on Mrs. Elizabeth S. Balliet, the president of the Teacher's Club. The Springfield meeting adds another to the long list of memorable occasions enjoyed by the Massachusetts State Federation.

DORA M. GOODWIN.

Hereafter the price of the luncheon served at the state Federation meetings will be fifty cents. Heretofore clubs entertaining the Federation have had a large deficit to meet on account of the luncheon, the fee of twenty-five cents being insufficient to cover actual expenses, and clubs have been deterred from entertaining the Federation on account of this experience of other clubs. It is felt that the expense should be more fairly distributed and fall upon the individual members of the Federation rather than on any one especial club. The price has therefore been raised to fifty cents by vote of the executive board.

MAINE.

THE annual meeting of the Maine Federation held in Biddeford, October 16, 17 and 18, was in many respects the best in the history of the Federation.

Its success was largely due to the happy faculty of the president, Mrs. Anna Sargent Hunt, in discovering and utilizing special talent and also to the determination of her associate officers to help her carry out the program in full and to the letter.

The Thursday Club was a model hostess; the several committees worked so noiselessly and with such precision, their guests were not conscious there was any machinery.

The reception on the evening of October 16 was unusually

social for so formal a function. A fine opportunity was afforded to renew old acquaintances and form new ones. Mrs. Helen D. Lord, president of the Thursday Club, all the executive officers and the chairmen of all the standing committees were in the receiving line. The pleasure of the evening was enhanced by the presence of Mrs. May Alden Ward, president of the Massachusetts Federation and Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, vice-president of the Colorado Federation.

The decorations were elaborate both at National Hall, where the reception was given, and at the Second Congregational Church where the business and literary meetings were held. Some fine effects were achieved by a liberal use of drapery in the club's color, yellow, relieved by branches of the Maine Federation's emblem, the pine. One bright visitor noted that even nature was in league with the Thursday Club, as the trees had put off all their colors save that of the club!

The first business session opened at nine o'clock, Thursday morning, with all the officers in their places.

Mrs. Lord, in the name of the Thursday Club and its sister clubs of Saco and Old Orchard, welcomed the visiting club women. Beginning by proudly reminding us that we were on ground discovered seventeen years before ancient Plymouth, she happily concluded her address by quoting the answer of the Southern teacher to the question, "Who is the greatest woman of modern history?" passing by Queen Victoria, Francis Willard and Helen Gould, she said, "The wife of the man of moderate means, who does her own work, brings up a family of boys and girls to be useful members of society and finds time for her own intellectual and moral improvement is the greatest woman in all history. If this be true, and this answer was awarded the prize out of several hundred others, I think the roll of our Federation, nay, even the roll of our Thursday Club, contains the names of many of the noblest women in all history."

The response of the vice president, Mrs. Emma Dow Armstrong, was a graceful tribute to the work done by club women and a hopeful outlook that unselfishness would more and more prevail.

The president opened her address by saying, "Among the books that stood tall and stately upon the shelves of my father's library through my childhood days, growing, though far beyond my youthful comprehension, to be like friends, was one said to comprise, 'the most excellent and appropriate passages in the old British poets.' Upon its pages I afterwards found from Earl of Orrery's Henry V.:

"Friendship above all ties does bind the heart,
And faith in friendship is the noblest part."

"For a quarter of the last century we journeyed along with clubs to the number of ninety-four. At our midwinter meeting the circle enlarged to admit two more links, and early in this session we shall receive four new organizations, thus rounding out an even one hundred clubs.

"Is the story told, when we place on one side the executive board, the standing committees and heads of departments and on the other the grand total of our five thousand membership? Constituted as is the Federation, 'a democratic institution in which brains count for more than bonds and in which an idea is of more value than a greenback,' there must be of necessity a bond of union. This bond is club loyalty into which, as far as possible, should enter kindly judgments, considerate speech and careful guarding, as in the family, of the others' interests. The statement made by the British bard has been verified and we of the Maine Federation know of a truth that a finer friendship has bound us as one and we have found the noblest part in the faith that has kindled the altar fires in each heart."

The president recommended an exchange of club calendars in order to become better acquainted with each other's work, acknowledged the courtesies extended by the Literary Union of

Portland, the Woman's Club of Waterville and the Old Orchard Club, and called attention to the fact that the honorary president, Mrs. Porter, had recently renewed her invitation to the club women of Maine to come to the biennial of the G. F. W. C. at Los Angeles, for, she says, "I am to entertain the Maine delegation according to promise."

In reviewing the Federation work Mrs. Hunt complimented the Portland clubs for what they have accomplished in the way of schoolroom decoration, congratulated the Maine Federation that it was the first to appoint an educational committee, that it had given to the state the system of traveling libraries and the law providing for a library commission which in its report says: "For whatever success has been achieved, for whatever good has been done, for whatever more may result from the seed now sown, full credit must be given to the women of our state."

In regard to educational matters, Mr. W. W. Stetson, state superintendent of schools, says, "The Federation has placed the entire state in its debt by the service it has rendered, the interest it has aroused and the spirit of sympathy and kindly feeling it has developed."

Her plea for the CLUB WOMAN was, "I cannot see how club members can well afford to be without it. The department of club study, the discussions of vital questions, the fund of suggestions in the reports of state Federations make it invaluable to my mind to one who would be an intelligent club woman."

She most earnestly requested that individual members and clubs inform themselves on the vital question of reorganization by consulting the issues of the CLUB WOMAN since January of this year. . . "Massachusetts proposes two amendments to the constitution which, to my mind, would settle the question. Doubtless each New England state is warmly in sympathy with Massachusetts, but this cannot be taken for granted, an unequivocal expression of sentiment is necessary. I hope that the Maine Federation will in its own time and way take definite action in the matter."

Suggestions for future work included the indorsement of Mrs. Porter's recommendation to co-operate with the Consumers' League, The Consideration of Forestry, Civic Improvement, Arts and Crafts, Household Economics and Civil Service Reform.

In closing she expressed the wish that federated clubs should interest themselves in club extension.

After the addresses the honored guests of the Federation, Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Bradford, were introduced. In her greeting Mrs. Ward expressed confidence that the common interests which had allied Massachusetts and Maine in the past would continue to bind them together in the future. At Mrs. Hunt's suggestion, she clearly and briefly stated Massachusetts' position on the question of re-organization of the G. F. W. C. Whereupon it was promptly voted that we, as a state Federation, unite with Massachusetts in asking that the amendments of the by-laws proposed by that state be appended to the call for the biennial of 1902.

Mrs. Bradford eloquently pictured wherein Colorado and Maine are linked together—large voices are speaking to both; the mountains to Colorado and the sea to Maine. Both alike are using these endowments in educating that best of all citizens—the good American.

Telegraphic greetings were received from Mrs. Porter at Los Angeles and from the Oregon and Wisconsin Federations.

The reports of the various officers and chairmen of committees were highly satisfactory.

Mrs. Sarah A. Weymouth, of the credential committee, reported 119 delegates were registered, forty-two of whom were presidents; these together with the fourteen general officers made the total 133.

The report of Miss Inez A. Blanchard showed a balance of \$30.87 in the treasury.

The report prepared by Mrs. Kate C. Estabrooke, state library commissioner, was as follows: "The formal report of the library commissioners, which has been issued for some little time, and has probably been read by all club women interested in this library movement, shows that the traveling library has succeeded beyond the greatest expectations of its promoters.

"The last Legislature very generously granted the request of the educational communities of the Federation that the fee for a traveling library be reduced from \$5 to \$2.50, thus putting libraries within easy reach of communities earnestly desiring them.

"Since the issuing of the report the commission have made up several special libraries to which we would like to call the attention of the club women—namely: four duplicate libraries of books published since 1900. These, the commission thought to be specially adapted to the smaller libraries in the state where they could not afford to buy the latest books and where interest was waning because of the lack of new books on its shelves.

"A few juvenile libraries have been added, and apparently will be among the popular lists of books.

"One special library has been made up for lumbermen; and if there is a demand more will be supplied.

"The commission would like at this time to say that in accepting from the Dial Club of Fairfield, the gift of \$50 towards the purchase of a special library relating to Russia for the use of library organizations throughout the state, the Maine library commission desires to place on record its sincere gratitude and its full appreciation of the generous action of the club. The commission will thus be enabled to supply any community in the state with a collection of books on this interesting country, larger, more expensive and more scholarly than would otherwise have been possible. Since the selection of books will be guided, if not entirely determined by the joint studies and reading of the club in the past, this library will be a lasting testimonial to the culture and the public spirit of those who gave it. Nor can this message of acknowledgment be closed without allusion to the debt of gratitude the entire state owes to the Dial Club of Fairfield for the untiring and efficient labor put forth through its members for the establishment in Maine of the system of traveling libraries.

"This appropriation of money seems to be a step taken in the right direction, as the commission do not feel justified in taking money appropriated by the Legislature in making up special libraries for study clubs or students. We hope that this collection of books on Russia will prove so valuable that it will stimulate other clubs to give money to the commission for similar collections on other subjects.

"It is true that we may say that if the history of the traveling library in the past three years has been a success, its future is full of encouragement.

"It has brought culture, refinement and pleasure to hundreds of homes, and has rendered life in isolated communities brighter and less monotonous. We look forward to the day when the work of the traveling library shall result in the establishment of permanent collections of books in the remotest hamlet. May that day be not far distant."

The appreciative account of the New England Conference given by Mrs. Mary E. Wish was listened to with interest.

The session Thursday P. M. was mainly under the direction of the educational committee. Mrs. Clarke's able report was a feeble witness to the progress made under her chairmanship compared to the work itself, viz: the development of the department idea and the recognition by the state of the Federation's service to education.

The discussion on the "Electric System in Our Public Schools," opened by Mrs. Bradford, of Colorado, on the affirmative side, was interesting as showing the difference between the New England and the Western trend of thought. Mrs. Bradford maintained that it would insure co-ordination, efficiency, individuality and the

abolition of the marking system. Miss L. Annie Hunter, Mrs. Lizzie Tappan Sawtelle, Mrs. Lizzie Jewett Butler and Mrs. Estelle Foster Eaton, her opponents, objected on the ground that discipline is necessary and experience has proved that children would not prescribe self-discipline.

The symposium on the "Education that Educates" embraced "Language" by Mrs. Anna Phillips Ricker, "Natural Science" by Miss S. Pearl Davis, "Mechanical Arts" by Mrs. Mary Lovejoy Fernald, "The Homely Arts" by Mrs. Mary Gilpatric Lowell and "Civics" by Mrs. Fannie Perham Fernald.

A unique feature of the program was an illustration of the old and new method of teaching singing given by school children under the direction of Miss Bessie Clark.

The election of officers which preceded the educational exercises resulted in a re-election of the old board with the exception of the recording secretary, the treasurer and the chairman of the educational committee. Miss Lawry, the recording secretary, having declined re-election on account of ill health, Mrs. Ella Jordan Mason was elected her successor. Miss Blanchard and Mrs. Clark being no longer eligible, Miss Clara Bradbury, of Dexter, was chosen treasurer, and Mrs. Lizzie Jewett Butler, chairman of the educational committee.

The president then announced that as circumstances prevented Mrs. Partridge from serving longer, she would appoint Mrs. Mary C. Neal, of Augusta, corresponding secretary.

Miss Annie L. Hunter, of Machias, and Miss French, of Hallowell, were elected to the vacancies in the educational committee.

Thursday evening the lecture by Prof. Henry L. Chapman of Bowdoin College, on "Robert Burns," was a sympathetic and scholarly presentation of the beloved Scotch poet. The lecture was agreeably supplemented by some of Burns's songs charmingly rendered by the soloists and the quartet.

Unlike any previous annual meeting, the exercises on Friday, the last day, were more of a literary as well as scientific character. The two papers on "Forestry" were so well received that the writers, Mrs. Rowe, of Bangor, and Miss Coburn, of Skowhegan, were appointed a committee, with power to choose a third member, to bring the subject before the Legislature.

The paper on "Club Women and Civic Improvement," by Mrs. Newell, was spirited and suggestive.

Mrs. Thompson, of Portland, treated the subject of "Rug and Loom, and Needle and Lace Work" in a most competent and wide-awake manner.

Miss Alice Lord, of Lewiston, gave an attractive description of a recent visit to the Roycroft shop and of what she saw there.

The value of these papers was augmented by the articles collected for exhibition in the different kinds of work.

The list of names read by the necrologist, Mrs. G. R. Wiley, was long, and included several of our most valuable and devoted members.

Time was allowed for the prescribed number of club reports.

One pleasant feature of the day was the introduction of two Shakeresses from New Gloucester—Miss Elizabeth Haskell, known as Sister Lizzie, and Miss Serena Douglas.

The four new clubs admitted were: The Twentieth Century, of Patten; Entre Nous Club, Caribou; Tyngtown Club, Milton, and the Gorham Dames, Portland.

Among the resolutions passed was one in favor of asking Congress to appropriate \$10,000 towards the Dorothea Dix Memorial at Hampden, Me. The other was to send a contribution to the committee appointed by President Roosevelt to raise a fund for a national monument to William McKinley.

The following appointments were made:

Miss Fannie E. Hale, of Dexter, auditor.

Nominating committee (standing): Miss Winslow, Dexter; Mrs. H. D. Lord, Biddeford; Mrs. W. C. Spaulding, Caribou; Mrs. Abbie A. C. Peaslee, Auburn; Miss Fannie Lord, Westbrook. Committee on resolutions, Mrs. Camilla H. Grimes, Caribou chairman.

Committee of finance, chairman, Miss Lucia H. Connor, Fairfield.

Committee on re-organization G. F. W. C., chairman, Mrs. Etta H. Osgood, Portland.

Committee on tenth birthday anniversary, M. F. W. C., chairman, Mrs. Geo. C. Frye.

Those guests who were obliged to remain till Saturday were given a reception at the club rooms of the Lotus Club from 4 to 6 P. M.

The executive session Friday evening was a full and profitable meeting. This meeting of old and new executive and other officers has greatly facilitated the work of the Federation.

LUCIA H. CONNOR.

MICHIGAN.

THE seventh annual convention of the Michigan State Federation in session at Ann Arbor, October 30, 31 and November 1, proved one of the most helpful and inspiring on record. The woman's gymnasium, new, spacious and complete in every appointment, was an ideal meeting place. Despite an over-full program the meetings were harmonious and full of suggestion for club endeavor.

According to a time-honored custom a preliminary meeting on Tuesday evening preceded the more formal proceedings of the convention, and was held in University hall. The platform was prettily decorated with American flags. A picture of Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone, the "mother of clubs" (now deceased) was given a prominent place. The platform was occupied by President Mrs. Belle M. Perry of Charlotte; vice-president, Mrs. Josephine M. Gould, Owosso; second vice-president, Mrs. Ella W. Shank, Lansing, and other officers of the Federation, together with Miss Lillian K. Sabine, president of the Woman's League, Ann Arbor, and President Jas. B. Angell, of Michigan University.

The exercises were opened by Prof. L. L. Renwick giving a selection on the great Frieze memorial organ, known to many as the Columbian organ of the Chicago Exposition.

Rev. Florence K. Crooker offered an earnest invocation asking for divine blessing upon the study of vital questions affecting so deeply every home. Miss Lillian K. Sabine, president of the Woman's League, gave the address of welcome. She spoke of the beginning of the league at the university. Its organization was discussed in 1890, and it now numbers 500 members working for the welfare of the women students of the university, and the Barbour or woman's gymnasium. In behalf of the league she most graciously welcomed the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The president, Mrs. Belle M. Perry, responded with timely and appreciative words, and then introduced Dr. James B. Angell as the pioneer president of university co-education.

Dr. Angell said in his experience in life he had always been a little behind the women. They had been admitted to the university the year before he arrived. He would assure them that he was glad to speak a word of welcome and express the thanks of the university authorities to the clubs for their sympathy and help extended to the completion of the woman's gymnasium. They all knew that there were over 700 young women under the roof of the university. The young women had in all of their years of coming and going proved that they were able to do the work that even to this day some educators think they are not fitted for, such as Greek and higher mathematics. He could not help but reflect on the changes

in the attitude of women in general. There had always been intellectual women of genius, but he referred to the average women. They were taking part in public life. It was a great stimulating fact. The causes were several, such as literature, clubs and societies. He gave a high tribute of respect to the pioneer women of the West. He rejoiced that the women had come among them, with all their diversity of noble purposes to make life nobler and homes brighter and better. He was glad that they had come to speak inspiring words to the young women of the university.

This opening meeting proved one of the most uplifting features of the convention. In addition to the inspiring greeting of President Angell the address of Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York, secretary of the National Consumers' League, on "The Ethics of Shopping," was of unusual interest. Mrs. Kelley and her aims are familiar to club women East and West, and the mention of her name will suffice.

Mrs. Marion Foster Washburn of Chicago made an earnest plea for self culture and a larger interest in the schools and their pupils, especially enforcing the value of kindergarten instruction.

Wednesday morning, at 9:30, the real business of the convention began, and the amount and character of the work done could not fail to impress the most skeptical on-looker that the clubs of the Michigan State Federation are neither trifling nor superficial in altruistic endeavor and steadfast effort for self culture.

The following brief summary of the corresponding secretary's report of Michigan clubs for 1901-2 tells an interesting story in a few words:

Number of new clubs in the Federation this year, 15. Number of clubs in Federation at organization in 1895, 46. Number of clubs in state Federation October 29, 1901, 135. Number of Michigan clubs in General Federation, 19. Total approximate membership of clubs in state Federation, 10,000. Total number of club meetings held during the year, 3066. Number of clubs which own club houses, 9. Number of clubs which meet in rented rooms, 40. Number of clubs which own libraries, 21. Total number of volumes, 4344. Number of clubs using special libraries supplied by state library, 38. Number of clubs which have done outside educational or philanthropic work, 67. Number of clubs which devote an entire meeting to report of annual meeting of Federation, 70. Number of days devoted to sociological topics, 82.

The valuable reports given on Wednesday by the different standing committees, are published in epitome in the manual which was in type at the time of the annual meeting, but delayed to include list of new officers and other material useful for reference. From the advance sheets are gleaned a few paragraphs which indicate the value of the manual and the kind of work done by the committees and clubs of the M. S. F. W. C.

From the address of President Perry:

A copy of the manual is sent to the president and to the corresponding secretary of each federated club. Its value, except to Federation officers and committees, and to delegates in reporting the annual meeting, will largely depend upon the use made of it by the club officers who receive it. It is in their power to make it useful to their clubs for the whole year, or they can bury it in a desk and thus render ineffective much of the painstaking work of gathering valuable material together into convenient form for use of clubs. Club presidents are especially urged to have their manuals always at hand to use on occasion the year through. It may be made of much service to program committees and to special committees planning outside work.

It would be an advantage to the Federation if all clubs held elections at a uniform time, preferably about two months before the close of club year, and if a program committee were then chosen to get out next year's program or year book. (Officers-elect of course not to take their positions until the club year closed.) The corresponding secretary of the Federation would then be able to get hold of material for manual in summer and the heavy task would not be crowded so near the annual meeting, when her hands are full of other work. It would save much after-correspondence occasioned by late elections and late year books. With early and

uniform elections, year books out in May or June, and a prompt sending of a copy of these to the corresponding secretary of the Federation, the work of this official would be materially lightened and clubs better served. To this end I would recommend the first week in March as a uniform time for holding annual meetings.

The watchwords of federation are reciprocity and co-operation. Every Michigan club may add something to the meaning of these words for the year to come.

Mrs. Anna A. Palmer, of Saginaw, gave a most able and suggestive report of the work of the educational committee. The following excerpt is of general interest:

By visiting schools, holding mothers' meetings, by lectures and by entertaining teachers socially, the close union of the home and the school, so commonly neglected and so necessary to the best interests of childhood, has been encouraged by many clubs. When fathers and mothers know the teachers of their children and the work done in the schoolroom, and when teachers are everywhere welcome and valued members of women's clubs, a long step forward will have been taken.

A county "Teachers' and Patrons' Association" has been formed in the western part of the state. This association holds one or more meetings each year, and the program is designed to treat educational questions in such a way as to be of interest and profit to both teachers and parents. The success of this experiment, which has spread to other counties and has been copied in other states, makes it an object lesson for those clubs that seek to promote a more complete affiliation between home and school.

Your committee would repeat the recommendations of a former year, viz., that child-study be a part of club programs, and that the introduction of the kindergarten and manual training into the public schools be objects of effort.

In discussing this report Mrs. Minnie Hendricks of Lansing, made a strong plea that all school children be taught to love and understand the principles of good government in order that they may become better and more patriotic citizens.

The aim of the committee on household economics has been to further the cause of manual training and its introduction into the public schools. A noteworthy advance is the introduction of household arts into the State Normal College.

The reciprocity committee reported eighty papers sent out for use on reciprocity days. The work of this committee, so strongly advocated by Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard Thompson, formerly of Grand Rapids, now of Los Angeles, Cal., is one of the utmost helpfulness to clubs in remote districts and all federated clubs were urged to send a copy of their new year books to the chairman of this committee for exchange or loaning to new clubs.

From the art committee:

The study of art among the federated clubs of Michigan was given a great impetus when in 1899 the establishment of a traveling art collection was recommended for the use of clubs remote from art galleries. This art collection was purchased by the committee of 1900 and on January 14, 1901, the first call for it was received. From that time until June 5, it was in circulation being called for by an average of two clubs a month.

For proof of the great advance made in the last few years in the systematic study of art, one has only to look at the year books of the various clubs throughout the state where the "Art Days" and classes for the study of art have frequent mention. A number of clubs have among their standing committees, a committee on art, whose duty it is to encourage the study of art in the club and community. Art exhibits have been given by many clubs, while others have shown their interest in this important subject in the practical manner of placing copies of masterpiece pictures in the public schools.

The legislative committee, by its chairman, Dr. Frances A. Rutherford, of Grand Rapids, reported much work done in an effort to secure the appointment of women on boards of control of state institutions where women and girls are detained or kept, but thus far without success.

Mrs. Martha E. Root, of Bay City, aroused no slight enthusiasm by her report for the forestry committee, of which she is the chairman. Michigan, more than many states, is beginning to appreciate the need of forest preservation, and women's clubs have

a grand opportunity to influence public sentiment to that end, and the cause is vastly more far reaching than many imagine.

In a city where twenty-five noble trees in the city park had been doomed because the man in charge of the grounds made complaint that he could not get around them easily with his horse lawn-mower, the women, by the second-hand power of petition, were able to save all but three trees.

Another member reports an encouraging awakening of interest in her city. A special Forestry Day resulted in the appointment of a forestry committee in the club and a stimulation of interest and effort in tree culture. Editors have been interviewed and are willing to publish anything upon the subject which may be furnished them, and the superintendent of schools has promised to enlist the efforts of teachers throughout the county in introducing the study of trees and their culture.

Forestry is one of the subjects recommended by town and neighborhood improvement associations, and for which the National League of Improvement Associations seeks increased interest and wide co-operation. Children will almost always love trees and plants if inspired by parents and teachers to help in their culture and protection. Nothing is more vitally saving to body, mind and morals.

It is important that superintendents and teachers in the public schools prepare grade studies, forestry programs, and give sympathetic talks to pupils on the subject of tree culture and preservation. To this end our clubs and committees should work.

Interest in the discussion of this report was enhanced by the stimulating talk of Hon. C. W. Garfield, president of the Michigan Forestry Commission, present by invitation to address the convention.

Valuable and scholarly papers were given by Mrs. Josephine M. Gould, of Owosso, "Art in the Clubs," and state librarian, Mrs. M. E. Spencer, of Lansing, "Libraries and Literary Clubs." "The Ministry of the Woman's Club," an address by Rev. Florence K. Crooker, was a most sympathetic presentation of the helpful possibilities of the woman's club.

Before the reception tendered the visiting delegates by the Woman's League, Professor Graham Taylor, founder of the Chicago Commons Social Settlement, addressed the Federation giving a most soul-stirring talk upon "Claims of Industry upon Culture."

Under the present system of entertainment at these conventions, and in view of the many opportunities for sight seeing and visiting it is far from easy to control the time of beginning the meetings of the convention, but it is more than a pity that in all Federations so much precious time is lost because of the hindering tardiness of delegates. If the habit of tardiness is begun in the home club its multiplication in a convention of two or three hundred involves a distressing loss of time and opportunity.

The officers elected Thursday morning are: Mrs. Belle M. Perry, Charlotte, president; Mrs. Josephine M. Gould, Owosso, vice-president; Mrs. B. E. Andrews, Three Rivers, second vice-president; Mrs. Hiram Marks, Detroit, recording secretary; Mrs. Ella Warren Gordon, Howell, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Carrie E. Torrey, Rochester, treasurer, Dr. Eliza Mosher, Ann Arbor; Mrs. Frances Wheeler Smith, Hastings; Mrs. Ella M. A. Ellison, Battle Creek; Miss Ellen Morrison, Grand Rapids, directors. The delegates chosen to represent Michigan clubs at the biennial at Los Angeles are: Miss Clara Avery, of Detroit; Mrs. Martha Root, of Bay City; Mrs. Anna Palmer, of Saginaw; Mrs. Isabel A. Thayer, of Saginaw; Mrs. Josephine Gould, of Owosso; Rev. Caroline Bartlett-Crane, of Kalamazoo; Mrs. Clay Hollister, of Grand Rapids; Rev. Florence Crooker, of Ann Arbor.

Alternates, Mrs. E. D. Wheeler, of Manistee; Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, of Ann Arbor; Mrs. Myra Soper Woodlev, of Menominee; Mrs. Martha A. Keating, of Muskegon; Mrs. Kate E. Ward, of Hilldale; Mrs. Lucy Banker, of Jackson; Mrs. Francis W. Smith, of Hastings; Mrs. Lucy Williams, of Lapeer.

Thursday afternoon a symposium, led by Miss Ellen Morrison, ex-president of the Grand Rapids L. L. C., on "How My Club

Has Been of Service the Past Year," brought many interesting and suggestive proofs of the altruistic spirit prevailing in the Federated Clubs. Following this Dr. Eliza M. Mosher read a very able paper on "The Importance of Scientific and Technical Education as a Preparation for Home Making." Dr. Mosher is the able professor of hygiene and women's dean in the department of literature, science and the arts, in the University of Michigan. She gave from her large and varied experience advice which could not but have been of great value to all who were privileged to hear the paper. She deplored the fact that young women were not prepared today for home making and the subsequent responsibilities of married life without proper scientific preparations for the same. Formerly the girls learned these duties from their mothers; today, with the modern educational system, they commenced school when they were 5 years old and continued during the years when they should be prepared for home making. Boys formerly helped their mothers in their homes. Would it not be well today to let the boys share the instruction in cooking in manual training schools? In former years the relation between husband and wife was that of husband and slave, then husband and maid; and today it was that of comrades. Even the word obey was passing away. She believes in co education as the best means of preparing boys and girls to be comrades in modern life. She thought it was the work of the natural sciences to make people think. Give to the young women all the time needed for study, not always for general culture, but primarily for home making, and secondly to be independent. The home was the most responsible avocation for woman. Schools for housekeeping should be maintained by all large municipalities. Homes were not cheap. They demanded labor. There should be study by girls for motherhood and its duties. Mothers have quite enough responsibilities when the baby comes without being burdened by ignorance. There should be schools of instruction. Young women of the twentieth century should be prepared before marriage for its sacred work. Such instruction was given in cities by physicians and nurses under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. It was not enough to pay school tax and vote for the best men for school directors, but they should see to the relations between the child and the teachers. High schools and colleges must fit the girl for the work before she dreams of the need of the possibilities which come upon her. Lastly, they must simplify their style of living, have fewer society duties, simpler menus.

Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo continued the discussion of the theme in a most impressive manner, and was followed by Miss M. Leach, former professor of chemistry at Mt. Holyoke, and Mrs. Van Winkle of Howell, Mich.

"Cooperative Homes for College Girls," by Miss Eliza J. Austin of Detroit, and "Co-operative Living in Sororities," by Miss Myrta Post, were thoughtful additions to the program for the day.

The music, so greatly enjoyed at intervals, was furnished by the University School of Music, which gave a brilliant concert in University Hall to close the exercises of the convention.

It is noteworthy that every ex-president who has served the Federation was in attendance at this meeting; also that the Federation gave to the woman's gymnasium an elegant table for use in Sarah Caswell Angell Hall, the auditorium of the building, and again that Miss Clara Avery, the first president of the Federation, gave the Woman's League \$50, to be used for furnishings for the woman's building, toward the erection of which many clubs contributed.

No formal action was taken by the board of managers or by the Federation in regard to the "color question." The sentiment prevailing preferred to choose delegates to the biennial in whose judgment all have confidence, and leave them free to vote as their convictions and the arguments offered shall incline. No colored clubs have asked to be admitted to the M. S. F. W. C.

"Co-operation" and "Reciprocity" were the significant watchwords of the most harmonious convention held by Michigan's federated clubs. The betterment of home and society, toleration and larger opportunity for all, appeared to be the controlling aims of the organizations represented in this recently closed assembly at Ann Arbor, and on which rested the benison of perfect October sunshine and abundant hospitality.

IRMA T. JONES.

The Michigan Woman's Press Association held an executive board meeting, Cook's Hotel, Ann Arbor, Monday evening, October 28, the first vice-president, Mrs. Belle M. Perry, presiding:

Resolutions were adopted on the death of our beloved president, Mrs. T. S. Applegate, whose untimely death in the railroad accident last June, at Flint, we feel is a great loss to our association and to the state at large.

It was decided to hereafter hold our annual meetings at some one of the many Michigan resorts, and committees were appointed for program and to select a place. Those present were: Mrs. Belle M. Perry, Charlotte "Tribune"; Mrs. Stella Marie Williams, Battle Creek "Moon"; Miss Ida F. Wain and Mrs. Pruella F. Shuman, Detroit "News Tribune"; Mrs. Eva Bell Giles "Interchange"; Mrs. Francis S. Burns, "Lady Maccabees"; Mrs. Mary E. H. Coville, Ionia "Sentinel". The absence of the hostess, Dr. Emma E. Bower, great Red keeper of the Maccabees, who was confined to her room by illness, was regretted by all.

MARY E. H. COVILLE.

MINNESOTA.

THE seventh annual meeting of the Minnesota Federation, held at the First Baptist Church in Owatonna, October 15, 16 and 17, was the most notable in the history of the organization.

Important issues were to come before the convention, among them change in the constitution which would allow the admission of mixed clubs, clubs composed of men and women.

Then there was the "color question" overshadowing and coming before all others, giving to the 189 delegates and 30 officers and chairmen present a little tremor of uneasiness, not so much over the question itself, as in the fear that the probable discussion might leave bitterness in the hearts of many.

An executive session was held at 1 P. M. on the 15th, and at 2 P. M., after a finely rendered organ voluntary by Mrs. Fred Church, of Owatonna, the president's gavel called the convention formally to order.

There was a hush in the room as Mrs. Lydia Phillips Williams, the president for two years, arose among the resplendent and far-famed autumn foliage of Minnesota, with which the platform was decorated, and spoke from her very soul a prayer that all issues might be discussed in kindness and without rancor. The earnestness in her face, the pleading solemnity in voice and words went straight to every heart and all knew that the influence of this noble woman would dominate that meeting; that no unseemly strife could enter where she ruled supreme.

The invocation was given by Mrs. G. P. McGill. Then followed a charming address of welcome from Mrs. W. C. Eustis. There was really no need of spoken words of welcome. The very atmosphere breathed it out. From the initial grasp of the friendly hand at the depot to the final adieu, everything said "Welcome." The new and exquisite church with its comfortable auditorium, its rest rooms, telephone, post office, refreshment rooms near at hand, the glimmer of the electric lights in the national colors over doors and platforms, the "nothing omitted" combination for comfort and pleasure, will long be remembered.

Mrs. Williams responded to Mrs. Eustis, closing with the words, "It is impossible to disassociate the educational and social in club life, for the higher and enduring friendships are those that grow out of intellectual and spiritual companionship,

the affinity of mind." Then came her address, which was as follows:

Your spoken words of welcome fall pleasantly on the ear, but stronger proof of loyalty than even these are the thoughtful preparations you have made for our comfort. Everything is at hand, from a postage stamp to a rest room. These all represent time, thought, work and expense, and are no insignificant measure of your devotion to the cause we represent. We accept this loving service as the natural outgrowth of the federation idea, an expression of fellowship and friendship which we recognize and reciprocate.

Each Federation year, as we gather for this, our harvest home festival, and the welcome is voiced and we look into each other's faces and feel the warm hand grasps, there seems less need of words and less power to convey through words the joy reunion brings—the fraternal tie strengthens with the years. It is impossible to disassociate the educational and social in club life, for the higher and enduring friendships are those that grow out of intellectual and spiritual companionship—the affinity of mind.

This great force of club courtesy, or social sunshine, permeates our club world today until each rootlet begins to feel the stimulation and respond to the warmth that radiates from its central sun, the General Federation, as the genial rays pass from state and district Federations to every town and club.

Its presence insures the vigorous growth and long life of each individual club; it enriches and gladdens the heart of each member, so that our voices break forth in song that echoes like a bugle call from band to band, from heart to heart. As natural sunshine unlocks the ice-bound streams, and sends them dancing on their beneficent way, so social sunshine thaws the sympathies and sets free the heart currents till we feel the declaration of the poet was no exaggeration, when he said:

"I will make the continent indissoluble,

I will make the most splendid race the sun ever shown upon;

By the love of comrades, by the lifelong love of comrades."

In response to a series of questions sent to the vice-presidents, I was impressed by the uniformity of the answers to the inquiry: "What is the greatest need in your district, and how would you meet it?" The replies were substantially the same, "Reciprocity and club intercourse," and the remedies suggested were guest days, federation days, and district meetings.

It matters little what our subject or line of thought may be, self absorption, exclusiveness and isolation in club life will wear a rut so deep that we cannot get a glimpse of the rich harvest fields on either hand—where other reapers are garnering truth, with possibly improved methods and the latest devised machinery. What club has evolved the ideal program and knows how to present it?

As I have often remarked, club life is subject to the law of evolution, no less than the science of medicine or theology. We have reached a point where we should demand larger dividends on our time invested.

Clubs, or thought gardens, like rose gardens, fruit orchards, grain fields and potato patches, exhaust virgin soil, and cannot be constantly cropped and yield fine roses and fair fruit unless foreign help reinvigorate the land.

Club visits, state and district Federation meetings, can furnish "attic salts" for club gardens by the ton, and if applied will eliminate superficiality and self complacency—weeds that proclaim the poverty of the club soil, as surely as the sage bush and mullein stalk announce the character of an agricultural belt.

One year ago I dwelt upon the theme, as the papers were pleased to announce it, "The Broadening Sphere of Woman's Work and Influence." Today, with that premise understood, we turn our attention to the home field.

Recognizing all the successive steps that have marked woman's progress from the days when her only outlet was the "Missionary Female Cent Society," with the minister lurking near to see that no unseemly conduct was indulged in, no censure passed upon Deacon Jones for wife ducking, to the open door of the present, when she is a regularly ordained minister, runs a daily paper, designs a locomotive, and is in charge of a street-cleaning brigade, we pass to a closer survey of our own work, count our gains, our perils and our opportunities, and it becomes my pleasant task, as the husbandman in charge, to render up an account of my stewardship.

During the last two years, fifty-six clubs have been added to our roster, with nine prospective clubs with which to open the new year, a gain of over 40 per cent in clubs.

Our membership has increased from less than 4000 to over 7000, a gain of over 50 per cent.

When we remember that we have few large cities and few departmental clubs, and those thus organized have quite limited memberships, compared with the department clubs in the East, we

have cause for congratulation. This growth has been made possible, I believe, by our plan of organization, which provides for the holding of annual meetings in the several districts, thus affording an opportunity to know of and discuss Federation issues, and also illustrate the benefits of organization in a way that appeals most forcibly to all because the work is handled at short range.

A spirit of althogetherness, loyalty and enthusiastic interest in all that pertains to the state work is increasing in Minnesota as club women get broader views and truer ideals of service and realize the power organized womanhood can exert on the world for social betterment, and that woman's responsibility is in exact ratio to her privileges.

Mrs. Croly's words regarding the General Federation are true of state Federations; they are held together by "not a creed, a dogma or a hobby, but by the spirit of unity in the bonds of a newly discovered love."

While progress has been marked by organized effort in the districts and a knowledge of what the Federation stands for is better understood, the reports and exhibits by chairmen of committees will show that each department has advanced in influence and helpfulness from the reciprocity bureau to the forestry reserve—for though the latter is not an accomplished fact, and many of those grand old giants primeval have fallen during the past winter, victims to private greed and high-handed theft—the cause is not hopeless, as you will hear from your most able chairman, whose unselfish devotion and untiring zeal must ever stand as a bright example to her successors.

EDUCATION.

As we look out over the educational field, we see progress in educational thought, but change in economic conditions, and perils along administrative lines.

Educators, like other specialists in their work, are in advance of public sentiment, and the greatest obstacles with which they have to contend are general apathy and ignorance; they are public servants, and, through lack of machinery and adequate support, find it difficult to realize their ideals in their work.

It is a recognized fact by educators that the present school system is not adjusted to the economic conditions of today, nor in harmony with the present knowledge of the laws of mental development. The cookless kitchen, the crowded city, the abandoned farms, the army of "out-of-works," the public morals all attest the correctness of their position, and the need of training both mind and hand—the need of doing something, as well as knowing something; but to get the ear of the tax-payer and make him see the economy and educational value of a change in policy and course of instruction is a slow process, and I believe club women can render no greater or more valuable service to their country than by conducting a campaign of education in behalf of industrial instruction.

The future of our nation morally, economically and physically rests upon our great public school system, and I would emphasize the thought that women's interest and responsibility is not optional in this realm, for a duty has been imposed through granting school suffrage to women in Minnesota, and if she neglects to exercise the right and maintains an apathetic attitude, she violates the sacred trust of public guardianship committed to her. The blighting touch of politics can be traced in all our large educational centers from Boston to Minneapolis, and is not woman particeps criminis if she doesn't enter her protest?

Not many months ago appeared an article in the Boston "Transcript," which contained these words: "If anyone can extract any comfort or hope from the present outlook of our board of education, he can extract sunshine from a green cucumber."

School boards are not always composed of high minded, public spirited citizens and educators who disinterestedly work for the best interests of our schools. Vacancies are sought by politicians and others to advance their personal interests; through the misappropriation of school funds, teachers, the most conscientious and hardest worked public benefactors in our land, have their salaries cut or withheld, contracts ignored and terms of service shortened to meet a deficit in the school fund.

"Jobbery" in connection with the investment of school moneys, furnishing building materials and school supplies, from fuel to patent dust-killers, lead pencils and scratch tablets, is of common occurrence, while able instructors are deposed to make places for those who represent political influence.

I should like to see the effort of club women focused on education, every club turn its electric current of culture, enthusiasm, housewife and mother thought on the public school system and increase the volts where corruption is found, until every politician or member of school board is officially electrocuted that dares to

prostitute his office or filch the gold that is consecrated to the education of our children.

Impressed with the importance of our taking a deeper interest in our public schools, I have asked our program committee to present the latest thought of educators as to the readjustment of our school system, and show us what is to be done now, and how we can help.

LIBRARIES.

In our national uplift, the most valuable adjunct to the public school is the free library—"the best reading for the greatest number at the least cost"; and if this republic is to stand for a "church on every hill-top and a school in every valley," then must it also go a step further and supply the demand these two create and complete the trinity—viz., books for every home.

To what better movement could Minnesota lend her support than to the project already suggested, to secure from the government the right for libraries to deliver books on the rural mail routes, free of postage? May the "good road" movement and the perfecting of the automobile enable ere long each state to start a home delivery service on wheels that shall work the states from center to circumference.

The nation is menaced by the concentration of industrial wealth in the hands of the few, but as an antidote the social conscience has asserted itself, and it is to be hoped Mr. Carnegie's creed—wealth is a life trust—will find many converts. Perhaps no better channel through which to return a loan to the state could be devised than the free public library, that opens up a great highway of knowledge and pleasure all alike may traverse.

ART.

In the unity of progress and educational thought, art has moved along a parallel line, caught the social impulse, the note of brotherhood, and with a loving, magic touch would beautify the common walks of life, and exist, not for the privileged few who may revel in a Corot, a Bouguereau or a Chavannes, but for the people—prince and peasant.

The divine thought that beauty, not ugliness, entered into the plan of creation, we are slowly apprehending; and the weaver at the loom, and the shoemaker at the bench, as well as the painter before the canvas, begins to have the creative joy and see visions, while American manufacturers begin to realize the truth of H. T. Bailey's words: "Any exercise that tends to develop a fine perception of beauty, or a more discriminating taste, has industrial value."

In consonance with the present trend of art thought, our able program and art committees, at the expense of much time and thought, have supplemented the program by an exhibit, classic art in the background and applied art in the foreground, which is worthy of inspection and study.

This exhibit, also, supplemented by an illustrated lecture on art, as applied to out-of-door effects in the beautifying of our surroundings, must, I am confident, suggest to every club not already interested in art, a field of thought and work.

MUSIC.

We must foster not only this creative power that finds expression through form, color, proportion and grace, but the companion art of music, harmony of sound, upon which God built the universe and set the spheres in motion.

How to bring every child in Minnesota under the all-compelling power of music has been a thought very near the heart of our committee, and we most heartily welcome the musical clubs that have come to us this year, and through their assistance may we have an educational campaign, followed by legislative action, that shall soon bring a fruition of our hopes in this direction.

Two issues face the Federation today, and a third hovers on the horizon. I would simply call your attention to such adjustment of our finances as will meet the rapidly growing demands of our work, which are out of proportion to our income.

Whether this shall be solved by club or per capita assessment is a business proposition of no small moment, and must be met in the near future.

The next issue involves the sex question—the admission of mixed clubs, or clubs of men and women, into our organization.

Two mixed clubs were admitted in the early history of the organizations, but the records do not show that any action by the board or Federation was taken. This year other mixed clubs applied, and your membership committee was instructed by the executive board to receive them subject to the future action of this body. Our brothers do not make any protest or claim that we have violated the ethical principle of brotherhood by drawing a

sex line in our constitution, or want to avail themselves of official power, or insist on social or club equality in the state Federation.

The applications express simply the desire of our sisters in such clubs to share our opportunities, providing it will not produce homophobia in our ranks.

While our brothers have not instituted the movement to enter the privacy of our domain, club literary and club social, the application offers an interesting theme for discussion, and opportunity to pass upon the soundness of these current arguments—that while in the beginning of the club movement women needed to work by themselves, in order to acquire the habit of independent thinking and courage to express their opinions, they today have passed that stage and through their study have become interested in so many social and educational problems that await the combined efforts of both men and women to solve, that the work should be prosecuted in common, and furthermore, that men need to be led out of their commercial grind and “narrowment” through the same means that have taken woman out of the home treadmill and ministered to the intellectual and social side of her nature; also that the club breakfasts, teas and luncheons have a monopoly of the social field and practically eliminate man from society and its obligations until, as May Wright Sewall says, “he holds his place largely through the vicarious efforts of the wife;” and thus it is claimed the helpful influence of each upon the other is lost—a social clearage much to be deplored—the result being most apparent in the “great middle class” of society by an increase of self-consciousness, self-sufficiency and failure to be at ease in each other’s society.

The third issue involves the race question—the admission of clubs of colored women into the General Federation, a subject which has been so much exploited in the papers, discussed in the clubs, and is to have a place on the program if so desired by the convention, that I refrain from further comment, except to express my hope and expectation that we shall discuss these questions with dignity and upon their merits, without heat and without prejudice, even though we disappoint the newspapers, and reach a decision in each case that the future will approve.

The character and breadth of the issues which claim a hearing at this time, when as an organization we are but seven years old, and the General Federation but eleven, suggests inevitably the thought: “What is to be the end of this movement?”

I would not pretend to cast its horoscope and say whether the house of Mars or chamber of Venus shall witness its demise, but it may be of general interest if I give at this time a few field notes and general impressions, since my observations have not been confined to the home work entirely. I have attended the annual meetings of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, Maryland, Iowa and North Dakota, not only comparing Federation work and methods, but taking note of woman’s growth and the general character and scope of her work.

I have been greatly impressed year by year at our own annual meetings by the advancement of woman, her self poise, broader thought, higher ideals and power to express them; but I find the phenomena is universal in the club world, and with few exceptions the personal equation is less to the fore. Self control, recognition of the rights of others and genuineness are coming to be “good form” in club life, and the tropical rays of discussion are less liable to bring out a heat rash and produce nervous prostration, the extreme limit observed being heightened color and a thin edge on the upper notes, though even this defect leans to virtue’s side, since the weak voice acquires a carrying quality under such conditions, a power much to be desired, and quite generally lacking.

The sublime heights where the defeated shake hands is reserved for Minnesota to scale this year.

Then the collective womanhood, through organization, shows advancement in better business methods, more earnest purpose to accomplish something rather than make the platform a personal parade ground, and a cohesion and loyalty that comes with unified interests.

The scope and character of the work undertaken by the state Federations seems boundless, for, as we know, social service has become the twin sister of literary study; but who shall say this is not a decided advance over the earlier time, when we took permanent lodgings in the catacombs or ruins of Nineveh, and closed our year’s work with only a little better acquaintance with current events, musical composers, history of Boers, yellow skins, red skins and landscape gardening? Today the earnest uplift of thought and effort for the betterment of humanity has become the chief characteristic of clubdom East and West, though methods differ and the objects upon which they expend themselves; and this response to the needs of humanity omens greater things than the evolution of the ash-barrel through town and village improvement clubs, or balance rations for mankind through household economic associations, though these are important and mean physical beauty

for the world and health for rheumatic, dyspeptic humanity; but the higher results of the club movement concern the moral beauty of the world, national honesty and civic integrity, and women through state Federations are beginning in this collective way to assume responsibilities of citizenship and touch at many points the civic and state life, and we must not be discouraged if our early efforts do not succeed.

The women of New York asked last year for the appropriation of \$50,000 to establish an industrial school for girls, but the bill was laid on the table by the lawmakers, while an appropriation of \$200,000 was passed for a veterinary school. Comment is unnecessary. Dr. Strong, speaking to the N. E. Conference of Women’s Clubs upon the “Problem of the City and Corrupt Politics,” expressed his belief that woman could, if she would, purify politics, and urged the necessity of women awakening to the sense of their municipal responsibility.

Surely the prospect widens, and, as Julia Ward Howe says: “It looks as though the stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner.” Certainly we are skirmishing on the outskirts of the government domain, and learning the manual of arms in civic legislative and educational work; but the timid and conservative need not fear or the courageous falter if anchored to right motives and high ideals.

As Dr. Strong says: “Our age is one of transition from an individualistic to a social or collective type of civilization.” New conditions have taken from woman old occupations and given her leisure to heed the call from the outer world. Extremes only are to be avoided. Neither must she turn a deaf ear or rush madly forward until she is “five inches ahead of an epileptic fit,” but adjust her life to these new conditions and make a proper division of her energy and time, reserving some for meditation, or, as another has better expressed it:

“By all means use sometimes to be alone—
Salute thyself; see what thy soul doth wear.”

And if high ideals and selfless motives be there enthroned, compelling power shall wait on service, and life find even here its glorious transfiguration. Carlyle has said:

“The situation that has not its duty, its ideals, was never yet occupied by man. Yes, here in this poor, miserable, hampered, despicable, actual, wherein thou even now standest, here or nowhere is thy ideal; work it out therefrom, and, working, believe, live, be free. The ideal is in thyself!”

Reports of officers and chairmen of committees followed.

The corresponding secretary, Mrs. William F. Graves, reported 175 clubs in the Federation, forty of which have been received this year. The membership is 7169, an increase of over 50 per cent. We believe this puts Minnesota in the vanguard of all the states in club growth, most of it due to its superb leadership.

The secretary made a plea for promptness, for exactness, not the “Our club has elected, etc.,” with the expectation that it will be known by intuition what club “our club” is; for courtesy in the prompt reporting of club matters that would so lighten and accelerate the work of overburdened officers.

The recording secretary, Mrs. J. C. Buchanan, emphasized the fact that the “parliamentary growth of the Federation is shown in the development of its district organizations and in the necessity for frequent refitting of its constitutional jacket.”

The adoption of the “Courant” as the state official organ was mentioned, and women were urged to subscribe to the CLUB WOMAN, the organ of the national body.

The legislative committee, Mrs. W. E. Bramhall, chairman, reported practical success.

The committee had presented a memorial to the Minnesota Legislature asking “that should the commission appointed to investigate the park and forest reserve plan prove it practical, desirable and advisable, that lands unfit for agriculture and not needed for Indian allotments should be set aside for park and forest reserve purposes.

“This committee has done a great amount of work in its effort to secure a forest reserve, and even if it fail it still would have been the privilege and glory of the Minnesota women to have shared in awakening the attention of the nation.

The educative work in the interest of the proposed art institute had been in the hands of Mrs. Thompson, who believes it will

pay, not only æsthetically but financially, and prove a blessing to prosperity."

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"By vote of the conference it was decided to submit all these plans to the president of each state and territorial Federation, who should present them to their clubs to be voted upon and their choice reported. The state presidents will then report to the president of the Missouri Federation and another conference will be called to decide upon the memorial and the manner of securing the necessary funds. Each state and territorial president will also be

requested to appoint a world's fair committee to act in conjunction with the committee already appointed by the Missouri state Federation.

"In acting upon this report your delegate begs leave to make the following suggestions:

"First, that Minnesota make her choice from the foregoing plans.

"Second, shall Minnesota pledge a stated sum?

"Third, that the convention consider the best plan of raising funds.

"Fourth, that the Louisiana Purchase Memorial Committee of Minnesota consist of the district vice-presidents of the state Federation."

The convention moved to endorse the plan for an artistic memorial.

Miss Bonnie E. Snow spoke on industrial art in education. She said that industrial work, or manual training, as an educational factor needs no argument. Educators, philanthropists and reformers alike are agreed as to its value. The school of today must offer opportunity for the development of the whole child—his mind, his body, his soul. Through motor activities the child comes to a realization of bodily labor, and all that it involves. His muscles become developed by use, and are made strong and skilful through manipulation and training, just as the faculties of his mind become strong, quick and discerning through growth and practice.

But labor without art loses half its value. Why are the articles of French manufacture worth more than the manufactured products of England, Germany or Sweden? Because a greater refinement has entered into their design and construction.

Manual training, then, which does not involve the art element is not enough. To make the useful thing so well that it is beautiful should be the spirit of industrial work in our schools. Basketry and weaving are not more important, possibly, than other forms of industrial work, but the materials involved in their manufacture are such as can be easily obtained, are not expensive and are entirely suited to conditions in an ordinary schoolroom, as they require no equipment of machinery or tools. Wools for weaving rugs, mats and holders in beautiful colors, large size and suitable quality, are given to the youngest children. Rattan and raffia are woven, braided and sewed into many forms of baskets and other articles of household use. Art enters into the construction of each article made as to form, proportion, design and coloring.

Miss Snow brought with her a varied collection of rugs, baskets, bags and mats, made by the Minneapolis school children. She told how sufficient money was raised to make a beginning in this kind of work, and urged the women of the Federation to encourage similar work in the schools of their home towns.

Mrs. Burbank followed with a fine paper on "Municipal Architecture." The union of the useful and the beautiful was developed in her forceful original manner.

It must be confessed that this "feast of reason and flow of soul" were overshadowed in a measure by the important issues that were to come up and the knowledge that Mrs. Williams, the president, absolutely refused, because of the necessity of spending her winters in a milder climate, to stand for a re-election.

Her leadership had been so magnificent that each club member, no matter how remote, had felt her magnetic influence. The convention might have been termed a "Williams convention" and was the more remarkable because of her well-known attitude on the color question on which, naturally, there was a wide divergence of opinion. Even those who differed from her, knowing from past experience of her most unusual ability as a parliamentarian, of her desire to be fair to all, of her tact, of her brain power, had confidence in her. That inherent, indefinable something which raises

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"By vote of the conference it was decided to submit all these plans to the president of each state and territorial Federation, who should present them to their clubs to be voted upon and their choice reported. The state presidents will then report to the president of the Missouri Federation and another conference will be called to decide upon the memorial and the manner of securing the necessary funds. Each state and territorial president will also be

requested to appoint a world's fair committee to act in conjunction with the committee already appointed by the Missouri state Federation.

"In acting upon this report your delegate begs leave to make the following suggestions:

"First, that Minnesota make her choice from the foregoing plans.

"Second, shall Minnesota pledge a stated sum?

"Third, that the convention consider the best plan of raising funds.

"Fourth, that the Louisiana Purchase Memorial Committee of Minnesota consist of the district vice-presidents of the state Federation."

The convention moved to endorse the plan for an artistic memorial.

Miss Bonnie E. Snow spoke on industrial art in education. She said that industrial work, or manual training, as an educational factor needs no argument. Educators, philanthropists and reformers alike are agreed as to its value. The school of today must offer opportunity for the development of the whole child—his mind, his body, his soul. Through motor activities the child comes to a realization of bodily labor, and all that it involves. His muscles become developed by use, and are made strong and skilful through manipulation and training, just as the faculties of his mind become strong, quick and discerning through growth and practice.

But labor without art loses half its value. Why are the articles of French manufacture worth more than the manufactured products of England, Germany or Sweden? Because a greater refinement has entered into their design and construction.

Manual training, then, which does not involve the art element is not enough. To make the useful thing so well that it is beautiful should be the spirit of industrial work in our schools. Basketry and weaving are not more important, possibly, than other forms of industrial work, but the materials involved in their manufacture are such as can be easily obtained, are not expensive and are entirely suited to conditions in an ordinary schoolroom, as they require no equipment of machinery or tools. Wools for weaving rugs, mats and holders in beautiful colors, large size and suitable quality, are given to the youngest children. Rattan and raffia are woven, braided and sewed into many forms of baskets and other articles of household use. Art enters into the construction of each article made as to form, proportion, design and coloring.

Miss Snow brought with her a varied collection of rugs, baskets, bags and mats, made by the Minneapolis school children. She told how sufficient money was raised to make a beginning in this kind of work, and urged the women of the Federation to encourage similar work in the schools of their home towns.

Mrs. Burbank followed with a fine paper on "Municipal Architecture." The union of the useful and the beautiful was developed in her forceful original manner.

It must be confessed that this "feast of reason and flow of soul" were overshadowed in a measure by the important issues that were to come up and the knowledge that Mrs. Williams, the president, absolutely refused, because of the necessity of spending her winters in a milder climate, to stand for a re-election.

Her leadership had been so magnificent that each club member, no matter how remote, had felt her magnetic influence. The convention might have been termed a "Williams convention" and was the more remarkable because of her well-known attitude on the color question on which, naturally, there was a wide divergence of opinion. Even those who differed from her, knowing from past experience of her most unusual ability as a parliamentarian, of her desire to be fair to all, of her tact, of her brain power, had confidence in her. That inherent, indefinable something which raises

one above another had put her on such a pedestal that no one wished to succeed her and a rare anomaly presented itself, a body of 225 eligible women and not a candidate for the presidency among them all.

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"I have been in the habit for years of attending conventions of men and I never witnessed such perfect presiding, absolute justice, fairness and squareness. Will also add that the self-control, mental poise, logical and brilliant speeches made by the women of the convention were a surprise to me. They outdo the men," said Mr. Hunt, a prominent newspaper man of Mankato.

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After full and free discussion, the recommendation of the membership committee was adopted, and later, delegates to the biennial convention to be held in Los Angeles next April were instructed to stand for the wisest compromise measure offered.

Greetings from the Adelphi Club were given by Mrs. P. E. Porter of St. Paul. A gracious welcome was accorded her by the president. Mrs. Porter closed remarks, which might have won her friends, by an untimely rebuke to the convention, which she said had done wrong. She closed with the assertion that the Adelphi would yet win.

On the closing night Mrs. Oldberg gave an interesting and most instructive talk on "Flax and Linen," a coming industry in the United States, and Mrs. Conde Hamlin, president of the Civic League of St. Paul, spoke upon "Town and Village Improvements" This talk was illustrated by slides, and proved a convincing argument in favor of energetic work along this line. Mrs. Hamlin has a forcible way of driving matters home.

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The Federation numbers 103 clubs representing 47 towns and nearly 5000 members, all working together for the intellectual and social betterment of their fellows.

Among the prominent guests present were Mrs. Howard Kretschmar, of Chicago; Mrs. Draper Smith and Mrs. Belle M. Stoutenborough of Nebraska; Miss Mary C. McCulloch of St. Louis; Miss Cora English and Miss Hurmans of Kansas City.

The preliminary meeting of the board of directors on Tuesday evening, October 22, was at the residence of Mrs. John S. Lemon, fifteen of the eighteen officers and directors present, the president, Mrs. Edwin Harrison in the chair. The usual routine business was taken up and disposed of, after which a letter to the president from the chairman of education of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. was considered. The committee asked for suggestions and the co-operation of the Missouri Federation in organizing a woman's auxiliary board, to be composed of one hundred active, capable club women with the leading women educators of the country as an advisory board. The object of the auxiliary was defined, and plans by which such an organization might be effected were outlined. The subject was referred to a committee.

A letter was also read from the Colorado Federation concerning the woman's memorial to be erected by the women of the Purchase states in 1903. It was ordered that this letter be presented for the consideration of the Federation.

The question, "Shall clubs of colored women be admitted to membership in the General Federation?" was discussed. There was unanimity in the conviction that Missouri should act conservatively and as a peacemaker in an organization representing such widely differing traditions and personal feelings. In conclusion it was resolved that as a recommendation from the board to the Federation the following be presented:

"Impelled by an earnest desire to preserve the integrity of the General Federation, and believing that it would be inexpedient at this time to precipitate any radical change, this Federation recommends and instructs its delegates to the next biennial to vote in favor of postponement of the consideration of the question of admitting clubs of colored women into the General Federation. The effect of this action would be to leave the situation unchanged and at the discretion of the executive board as heretofore, thus affording an opportunity for a natural and not a forced adjustment."

Wednesday morning, October 23, 1901, the members of the sixth annual convention of the Missouri Federation, with many visitors, assembled in the Tabernacle Congregational Church, where an hour was given to presenting credentials, greeting old acquaintances and in making new ones.

Ribbon badges of cream and gold, the state colors, were given to delegates, chairmen of committees, officers and directors, and a bar of the same marked off the seats reserved for the members of the convention. The auditorium was festooned with white and

yellow bunting and the platform decorated with palms and yellow chrysanthemums, to all of which a background was formed of national flags arranged around a large seal of the state of Missouri, bearing the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." The beautiful color effects, the brilliant morning and the gathering of lovely and thoughtful women, made a picture to delight every eye and inspire every heart.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by the president, Mrs. Edwin Harrison of St. Louis, whose tact, unfailing courtesy and able management contributed largely to the success of the meeting. An invocation was made, after which Mrs. Harrison introduced Mrs. Constance Fauntleroy Runcie of St. Joseph, known and loved by all who come within the sphere of her influence. Mrs. Runcie made the following address of welcome:

Madam President and Ladies—friends all of you! Be a thousand times welcome to the hearts and homes of St. Joseph. The sweet pleasure falls to me of bidding you welcome in the name of the Runcie Club and our co-operating sister clubs, which are proud to entertain so brilliant an assemblage as the convention of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs. May your visit to us be of equal benefit and pleasure to yourselves. Perhaps you know St. Joseph by reputation. How generously she throws wide open her doors, and how beautifully she cares for those who are her guests. Do fall in love with us! Do be glad you are with us! For we are grateful for this opportunity of learning to know you. We desire that you enjoy, as well as improve, the hours spent among us. You cannot think with what peculiar emotion I gaze upon this body of bright and eager women—all reaching out for the betterment of themselves, their families and humanity. Sometimes—like Moses—we climb our Mount Pisgahs, and the promised land lies afar off, indeed, yet we behold a glimpse of its beauties.

As a young girl, I arrived at the foot of the mountain and looked up. One by one, solitary women were toiling their isolated way up its steep sides; but there was no idea of organized companionship, nor of a systematic plan of reaching the summit. Deep silence, as to such an idea, reigned over the face of the earth. 'Tis true—a thousand years before—an Hypatia had lectured and taught and suffered martyrdom—a wonderful woman. 'Tis true, also, that our own Margaret Fuller had lectured to her Boston friends, but she had not welded them into a working, compact body; and nowhere in the modern world (so far as I can learn) had the conception of such a convention as this taken shape in positive action. The rich woman, as well as her poorer sister—the one who lived in a great city as well as she who vegetated in her remote village—each alike lived out her inspirations in solitary struggles over the great world questions around her, or else never was roused out of the monotonous grind of her life. And what is life but an effort to express yourself continually? Ten years had yet to come and go before Mrs. Croley, in 1868, was to organize Sorosis, erroneously called "The Mother Club," for in the year 1858—ten years before Sorosis was organized—a young girl stood alone, and in silence, at the foot of her Mount Pisgah. She knew she was going to climb that mountain; she had to climb it. The voice of the Lord God was calling unto her, but the way looked lonely and her heart asked a question: "Should she climb alone, as all the other women were doing?" Why not gather those who would be willing to undertake the effort, and all go up together? Why not?

Friends, I called my young companions together, those who would listen, and formed them into a well-defined, corporate body. This was forty-three years ago. We had our constitution, our offices, our parliamentary usages and our regular exercises, with a systematic plan of work, the only main difference in the order of exercises being that the up-to-date conversation of the modern club took then the form of the old-fashioned debate. We debated every week for years, and it was a splendid training, although I prefer the modern conversation, as it elicits as much information without the conflict of argument, is much more amiable and graceful and renders the same service to ease of manner and fluency of language as the debate, without rousing any undue excitement.

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our mountain with her hand in mine. This took place in the small town of New Harmony, Ind. (at that time called the Athens of the West), in the year 1858. Five years later we organized the Bronte Club in Madison, Ind., using the same constitution and following the same plan of literary work. Ah, friends! I am shaking hands with you all! Not to many has God given such a movement. To live to see your effort flower out so gloriously. For think to what we have come! No less than into a kingdom of moral reform and intellectual aggrandizement.

In one way there is a double tie between you and me as I stand here to bid you welcome this day. First, because of the personal affection aroused by being co-laborers in the noble work of self-culture and reform, and secondly, because you are the splendid realization (in the present day) of that unseen vision which forty-three years ago lay enfolded in the land that was very far off, and which I understood not. Do not all of you thrill at the thought that we club women stand for all that is pure and lofty in public and private life? That we stand for the higher womanly attainment of what is sweet and good and noble in the family, school and state? That we aim at the elevation of society and the creation of higher ideals?

What has God not laid upon us! What a sacred privilege it is to be the world's mother! To reach as high heavenward as we can for the sake of others. It should fill the woman's heart as full of glory as the dewdrop, trembling, glistening, quivering through and through with the light of the golden sun. And club life is a great factor in moulding our characters, as you know. It teaches self-control; respect for the opinions of others; command over the occasion; develops a trenchant mode of expression; teaches the value of time and the strength of numbers. It widens, broadens and enlarges the sympathies, and, year by year, we expand more unselfishly and breathe a larger life. All of you in your federated clubs are striving to accomplish these glorious aims, and you come to us from every part of the state, representing almost a hundred cities and towns. You bring to us valuable experience in your state charities, municipal reforms and personal intellectual growth. You give us your best. May we give you ours! Let us thank God and take courage in our united work of uplifting the world around us. You will see on our program that the Runcie Club has chosen for its motto, "The World is Woman's Book."

Women, write your names in this book as they who are endeavoring to leave a clean record upon its pages.

And once more we bid you a right royal welcome. May God's blessing rest upon our Federation and upon this convention. As the Indian quaintly expresses it: "We will carry you in our hearts."

Mr. C. B. Edgar welcomed the club women on behalf of the city. His ready wit and well-rounded sentences formed a setting for serious thought and made his talk one of unusual force and attractiveness.

Mr. Edgar said that in the hurry of business life men have no time for a great culture. The markets, politics and general news fill the little time a busy man has for reading. He spoke eloquently of the influence of women in counteracting the absorbing commercialism of the day, and commended club women because they were using their leisure not for mere pleasure, but for higher thought and nobler purpose. He closed with a welcome to the delegates in the name of the men of the city, who, he said, were as hospitable as its women.

MRS. ROTHWELL'S RESPONSE.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Rothwell, of Moberly, responded to the welcoming addresses in part as follows:

"It is a most pleasant duty which has been assigned to me, that of expressing our pleasure in the cordial and beautiful welcome you have given us. Today St. Joseph is the Mecca toward which the hearts and the footsteps of the federated clubs of Missouri are turning. We do not feel that we are strangers, but daughters of the same great commonwealth, and that our aims and interests are one. We are here to gain inspiration and co-operation in a great work for humanity. The Federation of Women's Clubs stands for all that is best in American civilization—for loyalty, intelligence, philanthropy, order and social and national purity. Fraternity develops strength and enthusiasm, and in a multitude of counsel there is safety.

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our mountain with her hand in mine. This took place in the small town of New Harmony, Ind. (at that time called the Athens of the West), in the year 1858. Five years later we organized the Bronte Club in Madison, Ind., using the same constitution and following the same plan of literary work. Ah, friends! I am shaking hands with you all! Not to many has God given such a movement. To live to see your effort flower out so gloriously. For think to what we have come! No less than into a kingdom of moral reform and intellectual aggrandizement.

In one way there is a double tie between you and me as I stand here to bid you welcome this day. First, because of the personal affection aroused by being co-laborers in the noble work of self-culture and reform, and secondly, because you are the splendid realization (in the present day) of that unseen vision which forty-three years ago lay enfolded in the land that was very far off, and which I understood not. Do not all of you thrill at the thought that we club women stand for all that is pure and lofty in public and private life? That we stand for the higher womanly attainment of what is sweet and good and noble in the family, school and state? That we aim at the elevation of society and the creation of higher ideals?

What has God not laid upon us! What a sacred privilege it is to be the world's mother! To reach as high heavenward as we can for the sake of others. It should fill the woman's heart as full of glory as the dewdrop, trembling, glistening, quivering through and through with the light of the golden sun. And club life is a great factor in moulding our characters, as you know. It teaches self-control; respect for the opinions of others; command over the occasion; develops a trenchant mode of expression; teaches the value of time and the strength of numbers. It widens, broadens and enlarges the sympathies, and, year by year, we expand more unselfishly and breathe a larger life. All of you in your federated clubs are striving to accomplish these glorious aims, and you come to us from every part of the state, representing almost a hundred cities and towns. You bring to us valuable experience in your state charities, municipal reforms and personal intellectual growth. You give us your best. May we give you ours! Let us thank God and take courage in our united work of uplifting the world around us. You will see on our program that the Runcie Club has chosen for its motto, "The World is Woman's Book."

Women, write your names in this book as they who are endeavoring to leave a clean record upon its pages.

And once more we bid you a right royal welcome. May God's blessing rest upon our Federation and upon this convention. As the Indian quaintly expresses it: "We will carry you in our hearts."

Mr. C. B. Edgar welcomed the club women on behalf of the city. His ready wit and well-rounded sentences formed a setting for serious thought and made his talk one of unusual force and attractiveness.

Mr. Edgar said that in the hurry of business life men have no time for a great culture. The markets, politics and general news fill the little time a busy man has for reading. He spoke eloquently of the influence of women in counteracting the absorbing commercialism of the day, and commended club women because they were using their leisure not for mere pleasure, but for higher thought and nobler purpose. He closed with a welcome to the delegates in the name of the men of the city, who, he said, were as hospitable as its women.

MRS. ROTHWELL'S RESPONSE.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Rothwell, of Moberly, responded to the welcoming addresses in part as follows:

"It is a most pleasant duty which has been assigned to me, that of expressing our pleasure in the cordial and beautiful welcome you have given us. Today St. Joseph is the Mecca toward which the hearts and the footsteps of the federated clubs of Missouri are turning. We do not feel that we are strangers, but daughters of the same great commonwealth, and that our aims and interests are one. We are here to gain inspiration and co-operation in a great work for humanity. The Federation of Women's Clubs stands for all that is best in American civilization—for loyalty, intelligence, philanthropy, order and social and national purity. Fraternity develops strength and enthusiasm, and in a multitude of counsel there is safety.

"This Federation represents every section of the state—the village, the larger towns and the great cities—all side by side in the contest for better and nobler things. And now, in our calendar of saints, high on its whitest page, we will inscribe the name of Saint Joseph, the patron saint of hospitality."

The President of the Federation, Mrs. Edwin Harrison, St. Louis, then made her address as follows:

MRS. HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

After directing attention to the reports of the standing committees as representing the work accomplished and thanking the members of the Federation for the unvarying kindness and consideration which have made the duties and responsibilities of her office a pleasure, Mrs. Harrison added:

"Turning our attention to affairs beyond the limit of home polity we find ourselves confronted with grave questions, indeed the gravest that have ever presented themselves for the consideration of this body. With a World's Fair in view, calling for unity of purpose and action, we are facing disruption in the General Federation. With imperative need for the concerted action and combined effort of our club women in carrying into effect the plans which have already taken shape and received the endorsement of the national organization, it seems most deplorable that this race question which is threatening disintegration should obtrude itself to imperil the solidarity of our General Federation. It comes, too, at a time when the state Federations, having developed into great possibilities as the strong working forces of the General Federation, are feeling the need for unity on a truer basis of organization and representation; and when these questions are demanding the concentrated thought and combined energies of club women. It behooves us, therefore, as never before to consider well and to act wisely and with all possible charity. If, for the sake of a united Federation there is any way of effecting adjustment, let us consider it, and stand ready to unite on any project where union is possible. The future alone will determine whether there is common ground upon which we may meet. Meanwhile we are endeavoring to unite on the selection of a suitable celebration and a project for a permanent memorial, and Missouri must keep in mind that upon her rests the initiative in this great World's Fair enterprise on the part of women; and, facing dismemberment as a possible issue and one which will increase her responsibilities, gird herself for the work before her, for, in any event, the work must go on. She must prepare a program for the celebration and choose her project for a permanent memorial. Her delegates to the next biennial and her representative, who is to serve on the Louisiana Purchase Committee, must be elected and instructed. She must not only cheerfully assume her own share of the burden, but she must stand ready to impart assistance and the enthusiasm which is animating her to those who are less earnest and determined. The credit of achievement or the disappointment of failure concerns every club woman in the Federation.

"The Louisiana Purchase Centennial appeals to all the nations of the earth and will bring to us guests from every part of the globe. Next in importance to the achievement of independence and the establishment of the republic is the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase territory. So far we have done nothing to express our appreciation of this great piece of statesmanship. Let us put heart into our work and ourselves in training, so that when 1903 comes we shall be able to take our part in the World's Fair with credit."

The program as printed was adopted as the order of business, and the report of the committee on credentials was read by the chairman, Mrs. C. B. Edgar, of St. Joseph. The report showed 101 delegates present at the opening of the convention, which number was considerably increased in the course of the day.

The report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. R. Chiv-

vis, St. Louis, was then presented. Mrs. Chivvis was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. T. B. Waters, and had not served a full term, but the report showed comprehensive and careful work.

The work of the Federation has been carried on largely through committees under the following divisions: Art, education, household economics, industrial, legislative, literature, music, philanthropy, reciprocity, traveling libraries and World's Fair.

BUREAU OF RECIPROCITY.

The report of the bureau of reciprocity was given by the chairman, Mrs. W. M. Jones, St. Louis, followed by valuable suggestions on this line of work by Mrs. Chas. A. Baker, Webster Groves. Mrs. Moore, chairman of the General Federation reciprocity committee, was called to the platform and spoke briefly of the wider scope of the national organization.

LITERATURE.

Mrs. J. S. Branham, of Columbia, conducted the hour assigned to literature, and opened the subject with an informal talk at once entertaining and pertinent.

The literary clubs were called on to report their work and the hour closed with the reading and discussion of a paper prepared by Mrs. Runcie and read by Miss Owen, on "The Purpose of Art."

PHILANTHROPY.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore, chairman of the committee on philanthropy, reviewed the work accomplished along philanthropic lines by the Federated clubs and other organized charities in Missouri. She reported twenty clubs doing practical philanthropic work, while thirty clubs had placed a day on their programs for the study of philanthropic questions. She suggested the formation of clubs among the working women in the small towns and recommended a consolidation of interest between the committees on philanthropy and that on reform.

Mrs. Moore introduced Miss A. L. Clarke, of Booneville, who made a plea for the boys of the State Reform School and asked the co-operation of the club women in looking after the boys sent out from this school.

Mrs. W. K. James followed with an account of the practical work done in the Armour Institute of St. Joseph.

EDUCATION.

Mrs. Edwin R. Weeks, of Kansas City, chairman of the committee on education, requested that the kindergarten phase of the subject be first taken up and introduced Miss Mary C. McCulloch, who addressed the convention on the "Developmental Value of the Kindergarten."

Miss McCulloch's name is known wherever the kindergarten is known and she is always greeted enthusiastically. She is a magnetic speaker, her thoughts sound and her words convincing.

Miss Cora English, of Kansas City, discussed "The Kindergarten as a Preparation for Primary Work." The papers of Miss McCulloch and Miss English are placed with the Reciprocity Bureau for the use of the clubs.

Then followed the report of Mrs. Weeks. In stating the method of her work she said:

With a view to creating a more intelligent interest in education among the women of the state and in order to bring the home and school into harmonious and effective union, this committee has directed its efforts towards the establishment of parents and teachers co-operative societies in connection with our public schools. One thousand circulars have been distributed which explain the purposes of these societies and the methods of their organization.

This report, which was full of valuable suggestions, was followed by a talk from Mrs. Henry M. Ess, of Kansas City, president of one of the most successful unions. Mrs. Ess gave the convention the benefit of practical suggestions along these lines.

Mrs. Weeks closed her report by stating that an exhibit of the public school kindergartens of St. Louis, Kansas City and Kirksville had been prepared, in order that the women of the state might realize more fully what creative ability the child of six years possesses and how admirably his control of eye and hand may be healthfully developed. Kindergarten selections, of her own composition, from "The Child World" were sung by Miss Gaynor to the great pleasure of the audience.

It may be said in addition that the exhibit of books and materials was most successful, and helpful to those unacquainted with the work.

CIVICS.

Mrs. Rothwell, representing the committee on civics, made a lengthy report in which after speaking of the importance of efficient civil service, and asserting that women can aid in good government, she continued as follows:

The wide and beneficent field afforded by municipal civics opens up marvelous opportunities to women. Those economic questions that vitally concern her, such as good order, good schools, good sanitation, and the beautifying of homes, come to her with appealing force.

In a large sense we are "our brother's keeper," and his physical and spiritual existence are often the result of our influence. There are many aphorisms that go to make up a great moral code. One of these is "Cleanliness is next to godliness." Then one civic duty is to preach the gospel of pure and wholesome environments, personal cleanliness and the virtues of soap, fire and water.

What has been done for the Cuban capital should with equal propriety be done for every town and city in Missouri. Women cannot vote, but they can throw their influence to the election of official boards who are broad and progressive enough to count human comfort and morality above dollars and cents.

He that provides the means of good sanitation and contrives to keep the streets and alleys clean, is a more useful citizen than the man who runs a successful political machine, or wins on the field of battle.

Another civic duty is the stimulation of public taste. This is so wide a field of labor that nothing can be a mistake that comes within the bounds of its attractiveness.

At the annual convention of works for civil improvement held August 12, 13 and 14, at Buffalo, N. Y., among the many stirring addresses was one of special excellence by President Holden in which he says "The idea beautiful is the idea divine. Separate the beautiful from the earth and it would be a purposeless creation. It would be like striking love from the moral universe. Just in proportion as we utilize the beautiful do we approximate to the divine mind."

I find through my correspondence that this sentiment is taking deep root in the state of Missouri. There are many localities where civic beauty is the dominant idea. They have ordinances especially enacted to provide means by which streets, lawns and parks can be made more attractive. In large cities there are usually special funds for this purpose, but in the smaller towns inventive talent can accomplish much.

As an object lesson let me cite you to the little city of Carthage, Mo. Through the courtesy of Professor Stevens (formerly of that place, now of St. Louis), I am in possession of many interesting facts.

Among the methods used to inculcate a love for the beautiful the school children were enlisted in the work of planting trees and flowers. Prizes were offered for the neatest and most attractive backyards. He also sent me photographs illustrating the effects of floral decorations. In reading over the different committee reports it appeared like all the men and women were struggling to do the most to help the work along.

Cannot the delegates from the rural districts do something to make their towns the "city beautiful?" This committee earnestly recommends the effort. It is a civic work that any can accomplish and the remuneration is great.

LEGISLATIVE.

Mrs. John A. Allen presented the report of the legislative committee in the absence of the chairman, Mrs. J. N. Bouslog, of Springfield.

Mrs. Allen said that three important measures had been proposed for presentation to the Legislature: First, a change in the Missouri statutes which bar women from serving on boards of

education; second, relating to the incarceration of juvenile offenders with adult criminals; third, an appropriation for carrying on the work of the free traveling libraries. She then introduced Mrs. Henry W. Elliot of St. Louis, who read a paper on the working of the probation law in St. Louis.

PROBATION LAW.

Mrs. Elliot said:

Reforms such as the establishment of a probation system are usually started in the larger cities and extended to the smaller cities and towns, after the value of the work has been proven. In Massachusetts a probation system for juveniles and adults includes in its operation every county in the state. This we look forward to for Missouri and many other states in the future. Our bill, as originally framed, included Kansas City and St. Joseph, but when Miss Perry and I went up to attend the Senate committee meeting at Jefferson City, we were informed by a member of the House interested in our success that the measure was opposed by a majority of the representatives of those two cities, for their respective cities; mainly, I presume, on the ground of expense. As an actual fact, experience in other cities has shown that the probation system is a great saving to the state and community, since the amount disbursed for the salaries of officers is much more than offset by the amount saved through keeping children out of institutions maintained at public expense. The future saving effected by converting possible and probable criminals into good citizens it is impossible to estimate.

The St. Louis representatives, all of whom we either interviewed or to whom I wrote, expressed themselves in favor of a probation law, as did one Kansas City representative. The attitude of the remainder of the Kansas City representatives was so doubtful that, fearing the defeat of the measure through their influence in the House, we asked that the law be limited to St. Louis in its application. In that form it ultimately passed the House unanimously. We believe that had there been time for Kansas City and St. Joseph to instruct their delegates their attitude would have been different, and we should today have reports from both cities.

HOPE TO OBTAIN AMENDMENT.

From the Forty-Second General Assembly we hope to obtain amendments to our law, which will enlarge its scope and increase its power for good. We desire that at that time Kansas City and St. Joseph may elect to unite with us. I appeal today to the women of St. Joseph to work toward that end in this city.

In order to present my subject clearly and in logical order, I will first speak of probation, then of the law recently enacted, and of its working in St. Louis up to the middle of the present month, October 15, inclusive. I will also attempt to show what amendments experience has already proved desirable.

Now as to probation. When an offender, juvenile or adult, appears in court for trial, character, past conduct and mitigating circumstances are all taken into account, and if these seem to justify such a step, he is given another chance, an opportunity to reform, under the guidance and direction of an officer of the law, who is also a friend. A child on probation must make a regular report of good conduct to the probation officer. He must attend school or work regularly at some employment and his teacher or employer must show that his record as a scholar or employe is a good one. He must habitually practice self-restraint and this in itself is a wholesome and salutary punishment to a wayward boy. The probation officer on his part must visit the child in his home and be perfectly satisfied that he is fulfilling the terms of his parole. If he does fulfill them he is released by the court at the end of a specified period, not more than a year. If he does not prove himself worthy, his probation papers are revoked and he is returned to court for punishment. This is the essence of the probation system, whose object and end is the reformation of a child or adult, without confining him in a penal institution, where he will come in contact with criminals. After an offender has been once or twice thus confined, such is the deterioration of character, that reform is well-nigh impossible.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. W. Fischel, of St. Louis, presented the report of the industrial committee on factory inspection. The report was quite lengthy, and covered the subject in a thorough and comprehensive manner. The committee was appointed on the recommendation of the industrial committee of the National Federation, that each club should appoint an industrial committee whose duty it should be to inquire into the labor conditions of women and children in

its locality, and that each state Federation should appoint a similar committee to investigate the labor laws of its state and those relating to sanitation and protection of women and children. The report shows that Missouri's Bureau of Labor Statistics was established in 1879, and the United States Department of Labor in 1884. According to the report Missouri is the largest manufacturing state west of the Mississippi river, and ranks seventh in the amount of capital invested in productive enterprises. Figures were given showing the number of female employes in the various manufacturing establishments of the state, and a comparison of the wages paid to males and females. The report criticises the enforcement of the state factory inspection law, and says that of 425 inspections made in eleven cities of the state, only thirty-eight orders for any change were made. As a test of what might be done, the factory inspection committee of the Wednesday Club of St. Louis employed an ex-state inspector for a period of one month. In this period the inspector, in addition to other duties, submitted reports covering 174 factories, employing 6488 women, in which there were 207 violations of the factory laws. There is a review of the work of State Factory Inspector Nordmeyer and his deputies since the law passed by the last General Assembly became effective.

ART.

Miss Charlotte Rumbold, St. Louis, chairman of the art committee, opened her report with a brief talk on "Portfolio Work," of which she was the originator, as follows:

"These portfolios contain thirty pictures each, mounted prints, photographs and engravings, and are for use for the clubs and schools of the state. Each portfolio contains copies of the chief paintings of one of the great schools of painting." And went on to state that the exhibition gallery, consisting of large photographs of pictures of the various schools, is suitable for either school exhibitions or for exhibitions given by clubs.

On the question of arts and crafts, Miss Rumbold said: "The very crush of cheap machine product is steadily bringing about a reaction in favor of beautiful hand work. The artistic craftsman is coming to the front, and honest, well-considered, original work—whether it be devoted to the making of a tool, a rug, a table, a belt buckle or a vase—is receiving its due reward of honor."

That part of civic improvement work which moves along artistic lines was recommended for consideration. The work school children can do in beautifying the yards of their homes was especially commended, and the action of the Carthage clubs in acting as judges in the flower and vine contests was heartily endorsed.

Mrs. Josephine Hermans followed on the "Value of Art in the Public Schools."

Mrs. Atkins and Mrs. Shultz, of St. Louis, contributed to the discussion, and Miss King of Carthage told of the work of the club women for the school children of Carthage.

One of the most interesting papers of the morning was read by Mrs. G. H. Hardin, of Marshall, on "Women as Employers of Labor Direct and Indirect."

Miss Jane Zabriskie, the head of the department of Household Economics in the State University, gave the report of the committee. Miss Zabriskie's charming personality and thorough knowledge of her subject combine to make all she says interesting and valuable. Mrs. Milner, of Springfield, gave interesting practical experiences. Mrs. Ella Morris Kretschmar, of Chicago, was then introduced and addressed the Federation, taking as her subject, "The Modern Mess of Pottage."

Mrs. Kretschmar said in part, as follows:

You can, among other things, deliberately persuade yourselves that the art of cookery is an exalted art (I wish I could talk to you a whole day about it), and you will actually find that it is a field for the finest imagination and scientific skill. You will only gradually realize the enormous moment of its importance.

You cannot at a bound appreciate that in handling the food products of the world you are the supreme arbiters of the greatest part of the world's industries; that your concerted exactions will decide the standard of such products, and even the quality and cost of each separate output.

We are not dangerous to the fraudulent commercial methods of today, simply because we do not act in concert.

What do we do now, with the food products of the world? We women! We, who feed the race and so largely determine its physical status? By ignorance or indifference—in any case by the shirking of our plain duty—half, perhaps two-thirds of our food products are adulterated, and to such an extent that in a land where the food supply is abundant beyond computation, the richest in the whole world, we are in danger, as a race, of physical degeneracy, for lack of adequate nourishment.

And yet even this is not the moiety of our responsibility. We women, we, not men, we mould the race—spiritually, morally and intellectually—for we mould the child, and the child is the man plus environment, which we also control.

Man can only accept life in the form we give it to him, what we make of it for him what we make of him for it. When he has expended all his forces in advancing the trend or general progress, when he has reached the utmost of his learning or great financing capacity, he can only turn to woman with the result and say, "Make us happy." Talk of woman's rights! The supreme rights of all that earth holds and life means are hers by divine right. The whole round world is on her shoulders.

Let me assure myself, while assuring you, that it is for us who claim to lead to keep our eyes on the fair cities of our kingdom at the horizon's edge, while we train all our faculties and forces upon the clearing of a path whereby they may be reached. It is a practical work, the infusion of new life, new interests, by a finer, more awakened intelligence, into what seems the commonplace monotonous and insignificant. Ladies, I am not a sentimentalist, I am not given to flowery flights; I am but stating clear, hard facts when I say that the very shackles which have seemed to bind us are but golden links in the chain of woman's destiny—a destiny so broad that she cannot measure it, a destiny so wholly her own that she cannot barter it.

Miss Mary E. Perry, of St. Louis, chairman of the Bureau of Free Traveling Libraries, gave the report of that work.

Miss Perry outlined briefly the history and success of the traveling library movement, from its beginning in this country by the Boston & Albany Railroad in 1869, for the benefit of its employees—its enlargement through the work of Mr. Dewey, to the results now obtained in thirty-six states which have some system of traveling libraries supported by state appropriations, women's clubs, or private donations.

Miss Perry said the number of libraries sent out since the last report, not quite a year ago, is fifty-six, as against fifty last year, and thirty-three the year previous. A number of new counties are calling for libraries and the work has been satisfactory, notwithstanding the economy necessary in administration.

Miss Perry asked the co-operation of the Federation in securing the enactment of a law at the next meeting of the Legislature providing for a state library commissioner.

Mrs. C. B. Edgar, first vice president of the Federation, took the chair while Mrs. Harrison, chairman of the committee, made the following report:

The World's Fair committee of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs begs leave to report the measures taken by the state relative to the Louisiana Purchase celebration. Under the direction of the executive board the president called a conference of the presidents of the Louisiana Purchase states. This conference was held in Kansas City in January, the object being to discuss the resolutions adopted at the Milwaukee biennial relative to the Louisiana Purchase celebration and memorial. The result of the conference was the adoption of a resolution which provided that the State Federation of Women's Clubs included in the Louisiana Purchase be requested to take measures to secure the votes of the federated clubs on the questions embodied in the resolutions adopted at Milwaukee concerning the World's Fair celebration, and the permanent memorial which is to commemorate the greatest event of the original Louisiana Purchase.

This resolution further recommended that, in order to accomplish this successfully, a copy of these resolutions and a list of the projects which were presented at the Kansas City conference for

the permanent memorial be sent to each state president with the request that copies of these be sent to all of the federated clubs of her state.

The questions to be considered are the choice of time, place and program for the suitable celebration of the Louisiana Purchase and the selection of the project for the permanent memorial which may be deemed most desirable or expedient.

Inasmuch as the amount to be expended must be determined by the clubs, it will also be incumbent upon each state Federation to adopt measures for ascertaining approximately the amount it will be able to contribute to the general fund.

Having obtained the vote of its clubs on these questions each state Federation is then requested to elect and instruct a representative to serve as a member of a permanent committee, which is to consist of one representative from each state or territory included in the Louisiana Purchase. The name and address of this member of the committee shall be forwarded to the president of the Missouri State Federation.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEE.

It shall be the duty of this committee to determine the time, place and program of the meeting which is to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, to decide upon the permanent memorial, to determine where it shall be located, to manage the funds and to make all necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the resolutions adopted by the General Federation at Milwaukee and by the conference of delegates from the Louisiana Purchase states at Kansas City.

This request was carried out in Missouri and the results will be duly presented to this convention in the regular order of business.

A meeting of the Louisiana Purchase committee was called for October 15, but as so many of the state conventions were held it was found impracticable.

At the Carrollton meeting of the executive board a committee was appointed with instructions to secure an audience with President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Association, to present a request for a woman's assembly building for use during the World's Fair, or in the event that a woman's building should be selected for the permanent memorial, the request should then be for an appropriation. It has not been possible as yet for the Louisiana Purchase Association to give a definite reply to this request.

This committee begs leave to further report that the Kansas City conference adopted resolutions protesting against a separate exhibit of woman's work.

The World's Fair committee is endeavoring to keep in touch with all matters pertaining to woman's relation to the Louisiana Purchase celebration, and holds itself in readiness to heartily cooperate wherever woman's influence and work may be needed.

THE PERMANENT MEMORIAL.

The various projects for the permanent memorial were presented by their advocates, and after discussion the vote was taken by ballot, the result being that the "Hall of Philanthropy" was declared to be the choice of the house.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

First, that all Missouri club women as far as possible take the CLUB WOMAN, and that every club in the Federation provide itself with at least one copy.

Second, Mrs. John A. Allen presented the recommendations from the board of directors on the question of the admission of clubs of colored women to the General Federation, which has already been given in the account of the meeting of Tuesday evening, October 22. Mrs. Allen spoke in its support and moved its adoption, and the recommendation was carried. This resolution was received with applause, as the desire for compromise was general, the idea being not to force an issue that might disrupt our own state as well as the General Federation.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE CONVENTION.

Among the best things of the meeting was the address on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Belle M. Stoutenborough, taking for her topic "The Mother's Influence."

Mrs. Stoutenborough always appeals to all that is best and highest in her hearers and praise can go no farther. To listen to her is an inspiration, and the charm of it never grows less.

Mrs. Draper Smith, president of the Nebraska State Federation, was introduced to the convention and spoke a few words of greeting. She said that it seemed an echo of the Nebraska meeting of last week, that Missouri was asking for the same things that her own state did, mentioning particularly the compulsory educational law, the traveling library movement and the matter of the Louisiana Purchase Memorial.

Greetings were also received from the Women's Christian Temperance Union now in session in Louisiana, and from Mrs. Robert J. Burdette for the California Federation.

Almost last, but by no means least in interest on the program, was a paper on "Oracles and Witches," by Miss Mary Alicia Owen, of St. Joseph. Miss Owen has a reputation as a writer on folk lore which is world wide, and it was well worth a trip to St. Joseph to hear her on her favorite subject.

The committee on music, Miss Helen Lyon, chairman, gave during its hour of the program musical selections, instrumental and vocal, to the refreshment and enjoyment of the audience.

A second concert was given on Thursday night by St. Joseph's best musical talent and was a most brilliant affair. St. Joseph may well feel proud of her choral club, and its pleasing efforts will long be remembered by the visiting club women.

Hospitality was everywhere present in St. Joseph. No community has given the Federation a more hearty welcome than this conservative, progressive town. A reception was tendered at the Elks Lodge rooms on Thursday night after the musicale, one on Wednesday night by the Federated Clubs of St. Joseph, and one at Lake Contrary by the Lotus Club on Friday afternoon, besides an invitation to a reception by the Stock Exchange on Friday night.

The next meeting is to be held in Kansas City in November.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

The officers elected to serve for the next two years are as follows:

President, Mrs. Phillip N. Moore, of St. Louis.
First Vice-President, Mrs. Henry Ess, Kansas City.
Second Vice-President, Mrs. C. H. Darby, St. Joseph.
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. R. Chivvis, St. Louis.
Recording Secretary, Mr. Julia M. Ellison, Kirksville.
Treasurer, Mrs. Josephine Carey, Joplin.
Auditor, Mrs. J. M. Pettibone, Hannibal.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16, 1901.

Editor CLUB WOMAN:

It has just occurred to me that these resolutions may not have come into your hands, as the paper was not even read at the state convention.

The motion which passed the state was "for postponement," which left the question in the best possible way for future action.

If postponement comes up at the biennial and is lost, the Missouri delegates are free to vote for the best solution that is offered; while, if the vote had been taken at the state meeting, instructions from clubs would have bound the delegates in such a way that some might not have been able to accept representation.

As this is one form of amendment, presented to the state, it seemed only fair that it should go through your journal, as all others have.

Very sincerely,

MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE,
President M. F. W. C.

COMPROMISE RESOLUTIONS—ST. LOUIS.

WHEREAS, It is our belief that the two questions of re-organization and the color problem are each of too great importance to risk embarrassment of action from being considered together; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the principle of "State Rights" in the controversy with regard to the color question; and

WHEREAS, We desire a full exemplification of the General Federation's basic principle of "Unity in Diversity," therefore be it

Resolved, First, That clubs containing colored women shall be eligible to the General Federation in those states and territories in which they are eligible to membership in their state or territorial Federation; and

Second, That where these organizations do not exist, race eligibility shall be declared by a three-fifths vote of the clubs.

WEDNESDAY CLUB.

Mary Institute Alumnae.

ILLINOIS.

THE seventh annual meeting of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs opened under most favorable conditions, even the much maligned climate of Illinois proved itself "divinely fair" and smiling; the tints of autumn, in coloring of foliage like an oriental tapestry, gave a background of beauty to the welcome Decatur had made ready for her guests.

They came in numbers, till 343 had been received into the homes and places provided for entertainment, "and yet there was room" for many more, so generous was the welcome extended. A preliminary meeting was held on Tuesday evening, October 15, in the Woman's Club building, which amounted almost to a reception and gave an early and admirable opportunity for mutual exchange of greetings. The Woman's Club Stock Company erected the building about twelve years ago, and since that time it has been the home of the Woman's Club. The rooms had been tastefully decorated with potted plants and draperies which carried out the club colors, and presented an attractive appearance. The board meeting was held in the rooms on second floor; the credential committee met delegates in the library and the transportation committee in the assembly room.

The first meeting of the Federation was called to order promptly at 9:30 A. M., October 16, in the First Presbyterian Church.

The organ recital of fifteen minutes by Miss Bunn, was followed by the invocation by Dr. W. H. Penhalegon, pastor of the church. At this point Mrs. Geo. R. Bacon obtained the floor, on a question of privilege and in the following words presented a gavel to the president on behalf of the Decatur Woman's Club:

"Madame President, and members of the I. F. W. C., the privilege of revealing to you a few state secrets, in this very confidential way, which would be out of place in the very formal and dignified address of welcome which the president of the Decatur Woman's Club will deliver to you in her most impressive style, but which you should know in order to properly appreciate, and have mentioned by your committee on resolutions, namely, the tremendous effort we have made to receive you.

"A long time ago we had it in our hearts to invite you to be our guests, but such was our reverence for you and the timidity with which it did inspire us, that we hesitated feeling our own deficiencies.

"Probably never in the past, or ever again in the future, will such an upheaval of a whole city take place in your behalf.

"We have built for you two handsome railroad stations, our entire street car system and an asphalt pavement to conduct you in entire comfort to the homes which the address of welcome will assure you have been made ready to receive you.

"If time had permitted we would have finished for you the new Carnegie Library and the James Millikin University in order to show you how cultured and literary we intend to become in the future when we have time for such things.

"But with all these large undertakings we have not been unmindful of the smaller details for your comfort. We remember with chagrin that owing to an oversight on the part of the local committee of arrangements the great meeting of the fifth biennial of the G. F. W. C. was compelled to be opened with the rap of a tack hammer and we resolved that no such tactless proceeding should occur in the city of Decatur when the seventh annual meeting of the I. F. W. C. should be declared in session by the worthy

president. In preparing this gavel for you, Madam President, we would be glad to assure you that it is one of historic interest, since you are in a part of the state which has more history than can be found around Bunker Hill. Such being the fact, it would give us pleasure to tell you that this gavel was made from a piece of a true rail split by Abraham Lincoln when he was in that business. But a decent regard for veracity and the shades of George Washington compel us to tell you that this gavel was made of a piece of wood of a true original cherry tree. But whatever its former associations and genus may have been, it will henceforth belong to the family of Stanwood. We trust that during the very orderly sessions over which you preside it may be largely an insignia of authority and office, and never of actual necessity in calling down an unruly member. In consequence of this, in the years to come may it bring only to your mind the most delightful memories of three days spent in presiding over the I. F. W. C. at its seventh annual meeting in Decatur.

"On behalf of the Decatur Woman's Club, Madam President, I have the great pleasure of presenting to you this gavel as a mark of our esteem. As has been said on a similar occasion, 'A modest offering to carry so great weight,' but you will remember the proverb which Theocritus has preserved for us, 'Surely great grace goes with a little gift and all the offerings of friends are precious.'"

To which Mrs. Stanwood most happily responded saying:

"I wish I were familiar with some parliamentary device which would enable me to accept this beautiful gift as easily and grace, fully as the 'point of privilege' permitted Madame Secretary to present it. I have never in my various experiences as presiding officer owned a gavel, but have been compelled to resort to various expedients from rapping with my knuckles to using a silver dollar. The long suffering members will rejoice especially in this gift and it shall be handed down in the Stanwood family as a precious heritage. Someone said to me in a letter recently that Dr. Van Dyck has said that, 'A touch of surprise is essential to perfect sweetness. To get what you have been wishing for is pleasant, but to get what you have not been sure of makes the pleasure tingle.' I can endorse the sentiment exactly. I shall hope in all my use of this instrument that it shall ever be but a symbol, never an instrument of authority. But I am inclined to believe that if all the two hundred and fifty members of the Decatur Woman's Club should rise for recognition at once, I could not find it in my heart to rap them to order. Will this club please accept my hearty thanks for their beautiful and appropriate gift."

The meeting was then declared open and Mrs. McConnell, president of the Decatur Woman's Club delivered the address of welcome. She spoke without notes and with perfect self-possession. She said:

Madame President and Ladies—It is with mingled feelings of honor, pleasure, gratitude, regret and pride that I come before you this morning, in the name of the Decatur Woman's Club, to extend the first welcome of the twentieth century to the Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs.

It certainly is a great honor to our city and to our club to have you assemble here. It has been a real pleasure to us to prepare for your coming, and it is a far greater pleasure to welcome you here today, not strangers, but friends within our gates.

The feeling of gratitude is to you for accepting our invitation to hold this meeting with us. It has already done far more for us than you can realize. The thought of your coming has drawn us together for the past year with one purpose, one aim, and that for your comfort and the success of this meeting. It has brought out hitherto unsuspected talent in our members and many whose ability was already known have surprised us by their versatility.

True, we have made mistakes that we will not make next time we have the pleasure of entertaining you, but we are grateful to you for the experience we have had in arranging for this meeting. Many times, while holding our preparatory meetings, we have been brought face to face with our shortcomings and we have regretted that we could not bring Lake Michigan into our dooryards; touch the Mississippi with a magic wand and cause it to change places

for a single week with our modest Sangamon; borrow Aladdin's carpet with which to transport the Auditorium into our midst, and various other vague longings have we cherished, not for our own aggrandizement, but for your pleasure. Then in our saner moments we realized that the generous welcome we should extend to you from our inmost hearts would take the place of many creature comforts which we could not supply.

The feeling of regret springs from the fact that we realize how all too soon your friendly handclasp will no longer be ours. Voices which have charmed us for this brief space will be silent, the lights will be extinguished, the halls deserted, and the Decatur meeting of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs will become history. Remaining to us will be only the pleasant memories and the longing for your presence, for 'tis not those who go, but those who stay behind who feel the pain of parting most. We will then have but one consolation, and that the privilege we will have of giving advice to some other club on "How to enteratin a state Federation."

My heart thrills as I look over this body of women and realize its importance. Far be it from me to attempt even the slightest suggestion or criticism, and I fully realize that I cannot say anything that you have not already heard, or quote a line with which you are unfamiliar, but may I emphasize some of the things which impress me as most important in your work?

Women of the Illinois Federation, do you ever pause in your mighty march onward and upward and allow your hearts to thrill as you think how much this organization means? Look at the scene before you today. This little central city of this grand old central state, teeming with its millions of souls. For the seventh time as the sun is burnishing its woods and fields with the red and brown and gold of autumn, you have assembled, this time at the beginning of a new century.

Seven times! You remember in ancient days the number seven was regarded as having mystical significance, that of perfection, surely the moment is auspicious, if we have faith in the traditions of our ancestors. And in the midst of this scene of mystical significance, we see banded together the women of this grand old state, and for what purpose? "For mutual counsel and sympathy, unity of action in case of need, and the promotion of higher social and moral conditions." Truly a fitting purpose for such a scene, a purpose worthy the daughters of such women as the Priscilla of Longfellow's story, who in a time when women were supposed to be

"Patient and silent, to wait like a ghost that is speechless, Till some questioning voice dissolves the spell of its silence,"

arose in the majesty of her womanhood and said,

"Let us then be what we are, and speak what we think, and in all things Keep ourselves loyal to truth, and the sacred professions of friendship."

As we have in the past, let us in the future continue to guard against everything that may cause us to wander from this noble purpose into diverging paths. We have often heard it quoted that "The chain is only as strong as its weakest link." Is it going too far to say that the strength of this Federation can be estimated not only by its weakest club but by its weakest club member? It behooves us, therefore, as individual club members, to see to it that we are not rusting out, or in any manner weakening this great chain of clubs.

Let us, as individual club members, never allow a desire for self-advancement to surpass our efforts for the good of the organization. We will never near perfection until we can learn to vote for the best woman for the office, regardless of personal feeling, and the woman who seeks office because of the honor it conveys and then uses it to serve her own purpose should not be allowed a place in our ranks. I am proud of the stand this Federation has taken against allowing politics to enter into its work. Let us faithfully continue to guard against this weakening power. Let us never allow the slightest political thought or influence to enter into our action as a federated body of women. Would that we could as easily sweep our schools and our public institutions free from this blighting power.

When we remember the black pall of grief and horror which swept our country from center to circumference five short weeks ago, because of the blow which was aimed at our government, through the body of its beloved chief magistrate, and by the red hand of anarchy, does it not look as if we should redouble our efforts to teach patriotism to our children, to our neighbors' children and to the children of the state? A patriotism that will make them loyal to the President, whether he is of the same political party or one entirely foreign to our own belief, a loyalty that will

be so firm and true and unswerving that in the next generation anarchy cannot exist within the entire confines of our glorious states.

A woman said to me not long since, "Oh, what is the use of trying to do all the things woman's clubs are taking up. You can't accomplish so much. There is too much arrayed against you. Why waste so much new force?" Possibly we have all felt the same way when an unusual pressure of events has seemed to overwhelm us.

But do you remember that vast structure in Rome to which many architects carried their greatest genius? Bramante came first, then Raphael took his place among the arches and columns. Perruzzi stayed by the stones half a life time. Angelo gave to the great sanctuary twenty-two of his precious circles of the sun. Genius followed genius for 120 years. In that long procession great architects differed, friends separated, the builders were almost given up to despair, but the temple grew in grandeur, because the arches and columns took no part in these things. It absorbed from the artists and builders the best of their love and genius and left far below the chips of discouragement, the discords of fretful minds and the hindrances of daily human life. There remained only a single shaft, simple but sublime, with no trace of anything save the art and love and best genius of the builders.

May we not remember this when seeming failures, differences of opinions and other discouragements enter into our club work? Let us put into it our best love and talent, this alone will be absorbed, the best of our work will remain eternally while the chips of discouragement fall far below us and in a short time decay.

The second panel of the propylea of the exposition, by the great waters of the North, contains an inscription written by Mr. Gilder expressing this wish, "That the century now begun may unite in the bonds of peace, knowledge, good will, friendship and noble emulation, all the dwellers on the continents and islands of the new world. "If we are true to our purpose of working daily and gathering annually for "mutual counsel and sympathy, unity of action in case of need, and the promotion of higher social and moral conditions," are we not helping to bring about this much-to-be-desired state of affairs? Is it a colossal task? Yes, but not impossible if we remember that "who shuns the dust and sweat of contest, on his brow falls not the cool shade of the olive."

Professor Swing once said: "Given a womanhood fully awake, and the transition becomes easy from ordinary aims to aims much nobler. A heart once alive can move from sphere to sphere. The modern womanhood can in an instant show power as the world needs. We are happy in the thought that it lives."

Surely we are gaining much, and if in no other way, can we not measure our progress by the attitude which the men of our country have taken toward the club movement?

Ruth McEnery Stuart very quaintly describes the exact position at present, in a recent monologue by "Sonny's" father, who is made to say: "Yes, I have lived to see a woman delegate rigged out in a dress made by man dressmaker and he voted, and she didn't. I was worried some, lessen in all this tumult they might get mannish, and I'd be the last one to like that, but they tell me they're just as many organder-lawns and furbelows sold in the states where women vote as they ever was. No, they ain't no 'casion to fret about our women. They ain't banded together agin the men, no more the men has been banded together agin them all these years in their Odd Feller and Free Masonry and all sech. No, don't let's you and me fret over our women and their clubs. The mottoes on all their banners is there ez good fer our sons ez daughters, and we'll all do mighty well ef we live up to 'em."

I am glad that there is no longer an attitude of sarcasm or antagonism on one side and fear or fault-finding on the other. Today the best men of our land and in our homes are watching our proceedings with great interest and we have their heartfelt sympathy and encouragement and the offer of their assistance. May the time soon come when we may unite our forces and go forth hand in hand in search of the Holy Grail.

But I am going beyond my time limit. Women of the Illinois Federation, as we recall how much this meeting means, do you wonder that we are honored as again, again and again we bid you welcome? We have no keys to turn over to you, because when you said you would come, we took the doors of our hearts and homes from their hinges and stored them in the remotest corner of our attics.

We want you to feel that you are indeed in the homes of your friends, for without doubt many of the acquaintances begun today will ripen into years of profitable as well as pleasant relationship. We hope when the hour of parting comes, that you will carry away almost as many pleasant memories as you will leave behind.

Again, in the name of the Decatur Woman's Club, I bid you thrice welcome to our little inland city, to its clubs, its homes, and

to our hearts. Closing with the prayer that under divine guidance this meeting may serve to draw us closer than ever before, that we may stand shoulder to shoulder, elbow to elbow, united and cemented together for the best and highest interests of our state and its magnificent civilization.

Mrs. Stanwood responded to the address of welcome as follows:

I wish that the handclasp which I gave Mrs. McConnell could have been eloquent enough to express my own appreciation of the beautiful words of welcome she has spoken to us. As that is impossible, I realize how inadequate any words of mine would be in which I try to speak the appreciation and thanks of the delegates, officers and friends in this audience. Ever since I listened to the invitation extended by "250 enthusiastic club women of Decatur to hold the next annual meeting in that city." I have anticipated a cordial welcome, but the fact far exceeds my anticipations. Hospitality has always been reckoned high among the virtues, but who will arise to tell us how high to unite a wholesale hospitality like this. The Federation knows something of the kind of club women who live in Decatur in the long, unselfish, unstinted service which Mrs. Bacon has rendered as the Illinois secretary to the General Federation and for many months of this past year as acting corresponding secretary of the state Federation. It is a pleasure to stand here in the midst of her own club and testify to our appreciation of her loyalty and devotion.

We shall go away from here enriched by the friendship of others of the Decatur club women, and if we received nothing else, that would have been worth the coming for. We can not all promise to return this obligation of welcome and hospitality to you and your club, Madame President, but we do promise that when the opportunity comes to entertain the Federation we will do it gladly, that we may share with you the experience of the joy there is in service. We thank you.

To the officers and delegates of the Federation I wish to say that the year of work which is just being completed, has been a pleasant one. It has been a pleasure to serve you, but the real work of the Federation has been done by the committee women who have labored so faithfully in their particular fields. I am glad that the program concerns itself chiefly with these labors and that you are to hear directly as to their fruits.

I suppose no question is more often asked me than this, "What is the Federation good for, what does it stand for?" and the same question is asked in regard to an annual meeting like this. May I answer both questions together very simply?

First, we are here and in the Federation to become acquainted. It is well worth while for the citizens of Illinois to know each other not according to our churches, nor our social conditions, but just as neighbors who have much the same burdens and responsibilities, but different inspirations and ideals, which it will help us to exchange. Dr. Graham Taylor says that we are prone to make our acquaintances all on our own plane, horizontally, but we would gain more if we made them perpendicularly through other than our own stratum. Clubs and Federation help us to this.

We came here, secondly, for practical suggestions for club work which we can take home and adopt or modify, as best suits our local conditions. We hearten each other when we find they are few who "mount up with wings as eagles," that the number of those "who can run and not be weary" is greater, and we count ourselves fortunate if we are included among the largest class of all—"those who walk and do not faint."

Since through the kindness of our Decatur friends, we are at home in our father's house, shall we not lay aside all formalities and act like a reunited family of sisters who have come home to exchange experiences?

Lastly, the Federation should be to the individual club and to the community, a vast reservoir of moral and spiritual force. Trace back one of the little irrigating rills of Colorado which spreads freshness and verdure over otherwise barren desert to find the source of its ability to crop through valley and over plain, and you find it high up in the mountains in the pressure of those fields of snow that have fallen pure and clean from the bosom of heaven. So the power of the Federation should come from the aggregation of intelligent, pure and lofty purposes, pulsing through the clubs that form it, as does the pressure of the eternal snows through the least rill that draws from its vast reservoir.

A pleasing feature of these opening addresses was that they were all given without manuscript, which added a charm of spontaneity. The order of business was then taken up and the program throughout the meeting was carried out almost without a failure. Mrs. Saidee Gray Cox gave the report of the recording

secretary. It included the business of the Federation as conducted by the directors and standing committees.

The report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. W. Tibbetts, showed that the enrollment of clubs in I. F. W. C. was most encouraging, embracing 233 clubs, representing approximately 24,300 individuals. The clubs withdrawn or dropped for non-payment of dues numbered 7. The accessions numbered 20, the smallest of these clubs numbering 20 and the largest 130. The largest organization in the Federation numbered 2460, the smallest 9.

Illinois is looked upon as a banner club state. According to statistics of the General Federation Ohio claims the largest number of federated clubs (250), with Illinois a close second (233). As to individual representations, according to the last club census, New York and Massachusetts took the lead with Illinois third. Unless Massachusetts has increased in numbers since April of 1901 Illinois follows New York, New York having an individual membership of 30,000, and Illinois, as stated, 24,300.

The printed matter sent out included 4550 pieces.

Four hundred and twenty postals were sent out, and 553 letters.

Mrs. Belle Dimick, chairman of the credential committee, made her report which showed during the meeting 280 delegates and 17 vice-presidents present. These, with speakers, visitors from federated clubs, swelled the number to 343. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. E. C. Lambert, showed the receipts to have been \$1518.13; total expenditures, \$920.51, and cash balance, \$597.62.

This closed the reports of officers and brought the convention to the program as arranged by the committee.

The conference of standing committees, introduced by Mrs. Farson at Rockford for one afternoon, had proved so helpful that the same idea was carried out in the Decatur meeting and one hour was given to each committee in which to report the work accomplished.

It is to be regretted that each speaker cannot have full mention in these pages, but the limit of space will admit of only brief reports. It can be said of the work of each committee that it was most suggestive and helpful and was well presented by those taking part.

It speaks well for club women that the opening subject under discussion should be the old one in which women must ever be vitally interested, that of domestic science. It proved to be one of the most enjoyable of the conferences held. Mrs. S. T. Busey, chairman of the domestic science committee, had charge and told of successful efforts along the line of introducing this work in the schools. It developed system, accuracy, thoroughness, honor, for the student must do her own work. Miss Bevier gave a detailed report of the domestic science department in the State University, which is of such vital interest to women in Illinois, and which was shown by the marked attention given to the speaker. The work in this department of the deaf and dumb asylum was read by Mrs. Pitner, for Mrs. Goodman, of Jacksonville.

Mrs. Ainsworth reported the same work as carried on in the Moline schools.

Mrs. John D. Sherman, the author of a most admirable little volume for club women (and all others who conduct business in assemblies, either large or small) called "Parliamentary Law at a Glance," gave a drill which showed her to be perfectly familiar with the subject on which many women, even delegates to Federations, find themselves hopelessly involved.

She said in beginning that if women would learn that they are dealing with abstract propositions rather than individuals much of the contention of deliberative bodies would be done away with. In other words she made a plea for the elimination of personality in the transaction of the business of a deliberative body. Such a consummation is surely by all sincere women devoutly to be wished for.

The resolution changing the districts of the Federation to

correspond with congressional districts under the new apportionment was adopted.

The session Wednesday afternoon was opened by a fifteen minutes' organ recital by Miss Clark.

Mrs. Alfred Bayliss, chairman of the education committee, opened the discussion.

Almost every form of educational work had been taken up from the adornment of school buildings and grounds, establishing baths and play grounds to prizes for essays on cooking, farm work and birds.

Kankakee club holds an annual conference in the public schools.

Beardstown clothes poor children.

Springfield has established a juvenile court.

Jacksonville has paid the tuition of nineteen young women in schools.

One club gave \$600 for village improvement. Aurora club also worked along civic lines.

Mrs. Henry M. Dunlap, chairman of the sub-committee, which has in charge the advancement of the interests of girls in the State University, spoke of having secured an hydraulic and chemical laboratory and a fine gymnasium.

Mrs. Hafferan spoke of the work of the Englewood club in co-operation with the teachers. Her conclusion was that such educational reforms as we desired could be obtained if they are asked for earnestly, vigorously and intelligently.

The report given from the fourteenth district by Mrs. Caltron, showed that books had been supplied and street cleaning and sanitation studied.

Mrs. Shumway reported 600 volumes collected by a book reception for a circulating library.

Mrs. Bella Dimick told of the establishment in Quincy of a civic league.

"Historic Anniversaries" was the subject of Mrs. Loughridge's paper and Mrs. Heper told of "Suburban Interest in Manual Training." Mrs. Gage told of Wilmette's art league. Miss Thompson, of the Portia club, the smallest in the Federation—showed it to be small only in numbers.

A most pleasing diversion was given to the very earnest discussion of club methods by introducing Mrs. Bessie Bown Ricker of Chicago, child verse reader. She gave three or four selections and responded to three encores, which were not enough to satisfy the audience with her charming verse.

The hour devoted to the conference of the philanthropy committee was full of interest, Mrs. Gildersleeve, chairman, presiding. She showed that every method had been employed by the clubs of the state in advancing this work.

Miss Julia Lathrop, formerly a member of the State Board of Charities, and at present chairman of the civil service auxiliary, spoke and her appearance on the platform was greeted with applause. Her subject was "The Civil Service and Why It Should Not be Political." She said she would endeavor to answer the question in the report of civil service committee, which she read. Her chief plea was for the co-operation of women's clubs in the effort to compel the transfer of the civil service of the state from the "pull" system to the "merit" system, so that the offices would be filled with men who were there because of their ability to fitly and honestly serve the public and not because of their ability to gain political pull.

The committee has introduced collateral reading on this subject in the public schools and has also offered prizes to the seniors in the public high schools throughout the state for the best essays on the subject.

In this connection the club women have been asked to arrange a public meeting for the reading of the prize essay and to combine with this other speeches on the subject. Miss Lathrop said that

after the women of the state had been instrumental in securing an epileptic colony, a new school for boys and other great things, it would be childish to stand back and see them managed in a way different from which they were intended.

The discussion was opened by Mrs. Cox, recording secretary, who made a strong plea for formative, rather than reformatory methods in philanthropic undertakings. Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Lowrie, Mrs. Case, Mrs. Comstock told of the work in their clubs in assisting in maintaining parental schools, probation officers, etc.

The conference of club presidents was so large a gathering that the meeting was held in the assembly room of the church. Mrs. Seeley Perry, vice-president at large, presiding.

Mrs. Charles Henrotin, president of the General Federation for four years, was greeted with applause when she spoke before this conference on the Consumers' League of which she is president of the Illinois branch.

She urged the club women to assist in doing away with the sweat shop system by purchasing only union made-goods. Dealers will supply these if the women demand them.

The Tabernacle was the scene of a most brilliant gathering Wednesday evening, and really presented a most pleasing effect, with its tasteful drapings of yellow and white bunting arranged in sunbursts about the windows and pillars. The conservatory seen from the opera house gave a background for the handsome uniforms of the Goodman band, and the row of stately chrysanthemums across the entire front of the stage, with the tall palms, ferns and Chinese lanterns, with huge bunches of asparagus ferns, made a scene long to be remembered.

The attendance was large and included guests, club members, hostesses—in fact Decatur and her guests.

During the evening frappe was served by young ladies from the club.

The Goodman band rendered the program as follows:

Overture, "If I were King," Adam.

Selection from Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl," arranged by Theo. M. Tobani.

"The Golden Blonde," Eilenberg.

Vocal solo, "Margaret at the Spinning Wheel," Schubert. Mrs. Elizabeth Knieper-Bunn.

Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," arranged by Meyrelles.

PART II.

Overture, "William Tell," Rossini.

Bridal Chorus, from "Lohengrin," Wagner.

Vocal solo, "Endymion." Poem by Loagfellow, music by Liza Lehman. Mrs. Elizabeth Knieper-Bunn.

Selection from "The Fortune Teller," Victor Herbert.

Germans Before Paris (tone picture), Trenkler.

The hour from 9 to 10 Thursday morning was occupied by the literature committee, Mrs. Brazer, chairman, in charge. The general subject of discussion being along modern practical ideas, Mrs. Wells, of Quincy, told of the value of such study to women in home life. Mrs. Pawson, of Delevan, said that women should care for the minds as well as the bodies of their children, and spoke also of the duties to themselves in this respect.

Mrs. Grant of Rockford received applause when she said children should receive such training as would fit them to be fathers and mothers.

Mrs. Johns of Decatur, who enjoys the distinction of being the brightest, most active woman for her age in the club, told of the work of the business women's division of the Decatur Woman's Club. Mrs. Ward also spoke on education along literary lines.

Miss Wadsworth of Oak Park reported the work which had been such a labor of love for the state of Illinois, and which was reported in your columns a short time since.

The Shakespeare traveling library has started on its mission

of good literature in every home, instead of that which destroys even the taste for it. Miss Wadsworth's book, "Shakespeare and Prayer," will be added to the library as soon as issued. The discussion was general and much of value brought out, among the best that the most lasting results were obtained from the possession of books in the home.

Mrs. Pelham, of Chicago, "entertained and diverted" the Federation, as Mrs. Stanwood said, with dramatic and effective recitations. She gave three selections from Eugene Field, "The Little Tin Soldier," with piano accompaniment.

The chairman of the revision committee presented the proposed changes. After some discussion two principal changes were adopted and some minor wordings. Chairman of committees will have a vote in the board meetings and officers will be nominated from the floor, and an informal ballot taken. From this two tickets will be made up from those having the highest number of votes. It is thought this method will more nearly secure the choice of the clubs than an informal ballot sent by the clubs to a nominating committee before the meeting, as has been the custom, as many clubs did not respond, or live up to their privileges in selecting officers.

Before the election of delegates to the biennial to represent the state Mrs. Charles Henrotin was given the floor. From her experience in presiding over the meetings of the G. F. W. C., she would advise the sending of new delegates to these meetings.

The educational advantages were too great to be enjoyed by the few. She favored dividing the honors since they are not many; besides the Federation needs new ideas which can only come to it through new material.

The suggestion met with instant favor and the eleven delegates chosen were those who had not before been sent as state delegates. Mrs. Stanwood as president and Mrs. Bacon as Federation secretary of General Federation for Illinois are state delegates by virtue of these positions. The others are as follows:

Mrs. Effie Shaw, Mt. Carroll; Mrs. E. C. Lambert, Jackson, ville; Miss Margaret Haley, Chicago; Miss Saidee Gray Cox, Hudson; Mrs. C. P. Braze, Rockford; Mrs. S. T. Busey, Urbana; Mrs. D. N. Law, Dixon; Mrs. Florence McConnell, Decatur; Mrs. N. C. Sears, Chicago; Mrs. Belle Dimick, Quincy.

The press afternoon, Thursday, was full of wit and humor, and gave these representatives an opportunity to tell their experiences in furnishing the marvelous reports which appear from time to time in the public print, some of which are calculated to make club women wish to exchange places with them at least long enough to let them see how delightful the sensation is of being publicly dissected.

But after the recital of the many experiences which bring them into contact with women of various moods and tempers, the audience seemed in full sympathy with these tireless gatherers of news—much of which is of great assistance in spreading the influence of the woman's club movement. So that two or three impressions were made by this most delightful afternoon:

First. The application with good results of the especially feminine characteristic of attention to details.

Second. The evident desire to give the news correctly and to please the better class of the reading public in doing it.

Third. Perhaps an emphasis on the optimistic side of matters dealt with.

We hope these papers may appear in full in the CLUB WOMAN, and hence submit a briefer outline.

Mrs. Elia W. Peattie, of Chicago, had charge of the press afternoon. Mrs. Bender, of Decatur, spoke of the "Country Newspaper," that being a hard subject to define, since all papers in even the smaller cities receive the same telegraphic news. But in the smaller cities the editor is in closer touch with the public and therefore makes a greater effort to secure the facts. Let me add

that the Woman's Club of Decatur has received nothing but absolute courtesy and untold favors from the Decatur press in the fourteen years of its existence, and that the proceedings of the Federation were fully and fairly reported by the Decatur press, without flippancy, without ridicule and in a dignified manner which is befitting the work of a great organization like the state Federation of Women's Clubs.

Miss Lena McCauley, of the Chicago "Post," spoke on the "Editorial." She urged a strong editorial page having articles well thought out, clear and concise on many subjects, and gave some objects in view by such treatment of the vital news of the day.

Miss Kinkaid, of the Milwaukee "Sentinel," was unable to be present, and her paper on "Some Humorous Sides of Newspaper Life" was read by her sister, Mrs. Fiske. There was not a dry statement in the entire paper, and the audience seemed to appreciate every word of it. One of the amusing experiences described related to gathering news at Federations and from club gatherings held with closed doors.

"The Woman's Page," by Miss Anne Forsyth of the Chicago "Chronicle," was well received, since she said as a matter of fact this page was always edited by a man.

It was greatly regretted that Mrs. Prindville, of the "Record-Herald," was unable from loss of voice to give her paper on "Moral Responsibility of the Reporter."

The Decatur Woman's Club tendered a reception Thursday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock in the rooms of the Decatur Gentlemen's Club.

The beautiful rooms were adorned with palms and Marechal Niel roses; the Opera House orchestra furnished music. Ices and bon-bons were served. About six hundred were present.

The Presbyterian church was completely filled on the evening of Thursday by as distinguished and brilliant an audience as ever convened in the state to listen to the unique program which had been arranged and called "An Evening with the North American Indian."

Some of the audience who had seen the noble red man on the warpath had no idea that he was so tame and full of music.

The church had been most tastefully decorated, which were also Indian in character. Around the balcony hung a frieze of Indian blankets, Navajo, Chilcat and Mexican. On the wall was a water color picture of the Manitou that Marquette found on the bluffs of the Mississippi when he first floated down that stream. On either side of this hung the totem of the Illinois Indians done on sheepskin. This you know was a butterfly on a beech leaf. Scattered throughout the room were stuffed birds indigenous to Illinois. Six sun shields of the Pueblo Indians, used in the snake dance, added character to the whole.

There was also shown a fine collection of the handiwork of the Pottawatamie Indians of Michigan.

The Lecture Recital by Mrs. Geo. A. Coe, professor of piano and history of music, Northwestern University, on "Indian Legends, Superstitions and Sense of Musical Rhythm," was a complete revelation to the audience of what had not been dreamed of in Indian character.

The illustrations by Miss Mary Florence Stevens of the following subjects were given in a wonderfully sympathetic voice, which seemed to express every emotion which inspired these primitive people to sing out their deepest feelings. From the Omaha was sung: "Mystery Songs," "Prayer for Clear Weather," "Thanksgiving Songs," "Sorrow for Slain," "Scalping Songs," "Children's Songs," "Honor to Thunder God," "Song of the Deathless Voice," "Love Song," "Song of the Spirit" (funeral song).

One of the most pathetic was the song of the Dakota—"The Mother's Vow."

Isleeta, New Mexico—"The Song of the Wheel Dance," "The Song of the Sun."

Vancouver—"Cannibal Song." Cherokee—"Cradle Song."
Omaha—"Tribal Prayer."

Following the recital Mr. Nat M. Brigham gave a lecture on "The Land of the Snake Dance," as witnessed in the Moqui Reservation, Arizona.

The fine stereopticon views gave a most vivid reality to the lecture. Robert Burdette says of Mr. Brigham that "the mantle of Stoddard has not fallen upon Brigham; he has a better costume of his own." Be that as it may, the lecture met with much favorable comment, and his two Spanish songs, "El Somento" and "La Golindrina" given with fine effect, closed an evening's entertainment which has not been surpassed in any Federation meeting hitherto.

Friday morning brought the convention to the realization that the last day of this most delightful gathering had come, and soon it would be of the past.

Libraries, legislation, art and industrial committees presented their work on this closing day, a full report of which would exceed the space allotted.

The voting for vice-presidents was done by districts passing in order to the ballot box.

The following is a list of vice-presidents elected, and the districts to which they belong.

1, Mrs. Claribel Schmitt; 2, Mrs. Geo. Watkins; 3, Mrs. T. J. McGrath; 4 and 5, no delegates; 6, Mrs. C. E. Curtiss; 7, Mrs. Albert W. Holmes; 8, Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham; 9, Mrs. John Worthy; 10, Mrs. Wm. M. Welch, all of Chicago. 11, Mrs. Alonzo P. Daniels, Downer's Grove; 12, Mrs. W. L. Ellwood, DeKalb; 13, Mrs. D. N. Law, Dixon; 14, Mrs. May I. Whitham, Aledo; 15, Miss Nell C. Thompkins, Avon; 16, Mrs. Anna Schipper, Pekin; 17, Charlotte Capen Briggs, Bloomington; 18, Mrs. W. F. Kenagor, Kankakee; 19, Mrs. Florence E. McConnell, Decatur; 20, Mrs. Thos. Pitner, Jacksonville; 21, Mrs. Mell Williams, Taylorville; 22, Mrs. T. R. Murphy, Upper Alton; 23, Mrs. Addie M. Webb, Vandalia; 24, Mrs. P. T. Chapman, Vienna; 25, Mrs. Mary B. Wenger, Cairo.

Mrs. Ingalls, chairman of the library committee, said that last year sixty-six libraries were reported, this year 167. She urged the support of the state library commission bill. The work of Mrs. Ingalls was further shown by a large map marked with red stars showing the places in the state where library work is carried on.

Miss Sharp, of the State Library School of the State University, told of the requirements for entrance. This school has now sixty-six seniors and juniors and about thirty in freshman and sophomore classes preparing for this course.

Mrs. Kimball, of Bloomington, spoke on "Organization of Permanent Libraries in Small Towns," the usual method being by securing a collection of books from citizens.

Mrs. Alice G. Evans, librarian of the Decatur public library for twenty years, gave a paper which was full of information on the "State Library Association."

Miss Wadsworth gave the main points of a paper prepared by Miss Dupois, of Savannah. A number of others took part in the discussion.

The report of the committee on legislation, through its chairman, Mrs. Flower, brought on the most spirited discussion of the convention, regarding the Teacher's Pension Law.

Mrs. Flower's report showed that the Legislature had passed laws to secure the proper care of dependent and delinquent children and it now rested with the women of the state to see that the laws were enforced. The interest in the work of this committee was manifested by the discussions in which many members took part.

The art committee presented its work, Mrs. McMurphy, chair-presiding.

The following persons gave papers which showed Illinois to be alive to the importance of such ennobling study.

Mrs. Law, of Dixon, Mrs. White, of Rogers Park, Mrs. Schultz, of Decatur, gave admirable papers on the subject.

The afternoon program was given to the reciprocity committee and the industrial.

Mrs. Millspaugh, chairman of the reciprocity, gave a report of the fine work this committee is enabled to do by "passing on" the best work of the clubs so that it may perform a larger service.

Mrs. Dessa Worthington, chairman of the industrial committee, presented John B. Lennon as the speaker of the afternoon. He discussed: "The Industrial Problem as it Affects Women and Children. Causes and Remedies."

The subject is one of great interest and it was to be regretted that many delegates had left on an afternoon train, so that the audience was not large.

Mrs. Pelham, of the Chicago Union Label League, urged the women to assist in bettering the condition of working women by demanding union label goods for merchants, would respond to any demand which women made upon them.

The committee on resolutions reported, thanking generously all who had contributed to the success of the meeting.

The president with her hands full of roses, the gift of the Decatur Woman's Club, said the parting word which touched the hearts of those present as they realized that the time had come to say farewell.

She said whatever each woman had brought to the Federation she would carry home with her. If her heart had been full of kindly, generous thoughts this would be her verdict of the meeting.

If the reverse had occupied her mind she would carry home with her the same spirit. For thought is a potent thing in determining actions.

The caution against this hardly seemed necessary since the universal verdict was one of praise for the work accomplished and still set before the women of Illinois as their ideal for the coming year.

NOTES AND COMMENTS ON THE FEDERATION, WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Among the editorials we note the following from a Decatur paper:

Years of traveling about the state would not give an opportunity to see to such good advantage the women of the state. One might meet them but not have an opportunity of seeing what there was to them.

They made a good showing. It was surprising to see a program in which the average of strength was so high. In the whole session only one appeared who did not seem to know what she was there for. She was the only out and out stick that got on the platform. Other state meetings have been held in Decatur, religious, commercial, fraternal and so on, and the sticks have been quite conspicuous both for number and prominence.

It was a pleasure to see the surpassing ability displayed. Mrs. Stanwood has already been referred to at length. She was to the last the best presiding officer that has appeared in Decatur. She was kindly, firm, ready, alert. Perhaps it was due to her that the meeting appeared to such advantage.

There was a time when a meeting managed by women was a good deal of a joke. They did not know when to begin and had no idea when to close and all of their proceedings were like a crazy quilt pattern. If any slow going men have an idea that that kind of a meeting is being held at the Presbyterian Church now, where the sessions of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs are being held, they should get around and learn from delegates and visitors just how the business goes on. It is too bad there cannot be one open session just as an object lesson for the men. Few public meetings are conducted with such system, order and dispatch.

The luncheons furnished by the ladies of the Episcopal church, Thursday and Friday at the Tabernacle, were most substantial and gave general satisfaction. All the delegates were

served at once and the room was most attractive with its decorations. Many hostesses took luncheon as well as guests.

On Wednesday evening forty or more were entertained at dinner at the Country Club. The Decatur hostesses were Mesdames Milliken, Crea, Stanton, Clokey, Baker, McConnell. Hostetler, Johns, Bacon, Miss Ullrick and their guests. Among the prominent guests were:

Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, state regent, the guest of Mrs. Clokey, regent Decatur Chapter. She was tendered a reception on, Wednesday afternoon by the Chapter.

Mrs. Stanwood, president I. F. W. C., and Mrs. Tibbetts corresponding secretary, were the guests of Mrs. Johns.

Mrs. Charles Henrotin, honorary president G. F. W. C.; Mrs. Robert B. Farson, formerly president I. F. W. C.; Mrs. James Flower, and Miss Julia Lathrop were the guests of Mrs. George R. Bacon.

A few extracts from letters received indicate the universal good feeling that made the meeting a success.

"The Decatur meeting to me (and I have heard others say the same) was quite the most enjoyable I've ever attended."

"I wish to say that the late state Federation held in your city was one of the most successful ever held by the organization. The Decatur people deserve the best congratulations of all club women."

"A vote of thanks was tendered to the Decatur Woman's Club for the fine hospitality which was extended to our delegates."

"Every thing the Decatur people did was not only generous, but in perfect taste and certainly made the harmony and amiability and brilliancy of the meeting more notable by their lovely cushion of comfort. You gave us such a pleasant time when the whole matter might easily have been just a hard bit of work."

Mrs. Stanwood, president of I. F. W. C., said of the meeting: "I knew before I came to Decatur, and I know it better now, that I should never be able to express my gratitude for all the Decatur women were planning to do. I never saw such perfect arrangements nor such system. The success of other meetings will always be compared with Decatur as the type of what all should be."

The following letter from Mrs. Henrotin will be of interest to club women:

"The meeting of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs at Decatur was an inspiring event.

"I have never attended a public assembly which was so satisfactory in every respect.

"The arrangements for entertaining the delegates and visitors made by the citizens were almost lavish in hospitality; no detail was overlooked and all went merry as a 'wedding bell.'

"The local committee had the advantage of having Mrs. Bacon as one of its members; her executive ability amounts to genius.

"Mrs. Stanwood, the president, was prompt and decided and withal charmingly gracious.

"Mrs. McConnell's address of welcome was a delightful surprise, as she was comparatively unknown throughout the state. Her eloquence has made her famous.

"So much has been accomplished by the Federation during the past year that the reports read like fairy tales.

"From start to finish the meeting was a success, in matter, in manner and above all in inspiration for the future."

In closing let me add a personal word.

The Decatur Woman's Club acknowledges with deep appreciation such high praise, though much of it is beyond that which is deserved.

From the first moment that preparations were begun till the last act was performed it was a pleasure, nor was it strange that hospitality could be extended, for surely such guests were a privilege to enjoy; "they came as delegates, they left as friends."

Decatur was glad to have you come and sorry to see you go.

Our only wish is that without selfish monopoly we could have you again next year, otherwise if an invitation is not forthcoming with but a notice of a week or two our committees will revive—indeed, we have thought of making them standing with that in view—and we will be ready to receive you most cordially. And why not since we have \$68 left in our Federation fund and all accounts settled?

EUGENIE M. BACON.

OHIO.

THE seventh session of the O. F. W. C. met in Dayton October 30, 31 and November 1. Tuesday's trains on the Big Four route, as well as other lines converging in the Miami valley, showed many blue-badged women in their luxurious coaches and many Saratogas in their baggage cars—wise-faced women, as well as beautiful ones, anxious about their luggage.

Dayton, an old city of about 50,000 people, wore her holiday attire, and gentlemen, from conductors to newsboys, seemed to think it a privilege to direct any woman who wore a badge anywhere she wanted to go.

Too much cannot be said of the efficient local committee, to whom is due the credit for a most enjoyable and successful meeting; their names should be inscribed upon marble as enduring as was their patience and good nature.

The musicians and florists of Dayton vied with each other in surrounding visitors with an atmosphere of sweet sounds and floral decoration, the curled chrysanthemum being much in evidence.

The first meeting of the Federation was a council of presidents and delegates to discuss methods of work and reports from special committees on classified studies, Mrs. Hopley in the chair. The rostrum was filled with women celebrated for their educational, philanthropic or club work, and the ex-presidents, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Robert and Mrs. Orr, of the Federation; Mrs. Lillian Cole Bethel, an expert parliamentarian, and Mrs. Wayland R. Benedict of Cincinnati, chairman of program committee, occupied seats on the platform, and press chairs were filled with experts such as Miss Georgia Hopley, of Columbus "State Journal," Mrs. Smythe of Columbus "Dispatch," and Mrs. Frank Conover, of the Dayton "Press."

After an organ prelude thirty-three new clubs were received into Federation with appropriate ceremony—a gain of five over last year.

Mrs. C. S. Selover, an ex-president of Cleveland's Sorosis, gave a very interesting report on department clubs, art clubs and educational clubs studying social conditions and current events. Unfortunately ten minutes' time was not sufficient to cover so large a field, and the convention lost a part of the report.

The next speaker treated of clubs studying history, and the discussion was led by Mrs. G. M. Sprague from Lima.

The report of forty clubs studying literature was given by Mrs. Wilson, of Xenia, and was in diction and phraseology as fine a piece of prose writing as the convention produced. It called forth the following suggestions from Josephine H. Stoehr, of Cincinnati:

Each year brings to our notice the increased attention given to matters of social importance, civics, current topics, book reviews and so on. This is well. It is wise for us to give consideration to these subjects, particularly those of a social nature. Less time, of course, can be spent on the self culture feature of the program, but with the exercise of good judgment in the selection of a program and the assignment of subjects the loss need not be appreciable. We should try to select a course of study that is broad in its culture and economic of our resources.

Literature, with the majority of clubs, fulfills these conditions. It is broad, in that it embraces or supplements other studies. An understanding of the literary spirit of an age involves a knowledge of its history. The poetical phase brings us close to art, music and nature. Through fiction we gain an insight into the character and conduct of men, while the heavier lines lead us into philoso-

phy and science. Nor is this all. We have in the study of literature the best means of improving language, and for this reason our first literary program should be English.

For the economic feature, I may say, few programs offer such advantages. The variety of subjects it presents permits the material in the club to be put to its best use. Every club is composed of members having different kinds of ability. The literary course enables us to give to each the manner of work she can best perform. For the less confident there is biography and narration; for the investigating, criticism; for the especially gifted, readings. And so each can be happy in doing the kind of work she can best do and we derive from the club all the force of which it is capable. No doubt this method has its objections, but the results of its faults are less serious than those which come from no method, whereby we give to members work for which they are in no way qualified and wonder why they are neither interesting nor instructive.

Our studies in criticism we turn to practical benefit in making up book reviews, the current nature of which gives courage for an original opinion. A knowledge of methods of criticism enables us to more readily discern actual merit or recognize that which is merely current.

Clubs in the past have preferred not to study literature owing to the lack of ready and reliable reference. These conditions no longer obtain. The traveling libraries offer everything needful, and I trust next year you will find more clubs adopting literature as the culture feature of their programs.

Topics for discussion:

1. In the development of a course of study do you insist on following out a main idea?
2. Should the study be arranged chronologically or by classification?
3. What method have you for book reviews? For word culture?

Clubs studying special countries were reported by Mrs. Franklin Ives. An object lesson in imaginative historical study was given by Mrs. Draper of Portsmouth. Clubs doing miscellaneous work reported by Mrs. R. S. Thomas of Akron, and discussion was led by Mrs. Gebhart of Dayton. Report on reciprocity and lectures, by Mrs. D. L. Face, showed an ability to be more helpful to individual clubs than they themselves demanded. The work of this committee was further discussed by Mrs. Weaver of Mansfield. Report of program committee given by Mrs. Carr of Cleveland. Art and History Club elicited warm discussion under the leadership of Mrs. Moulton of Cleveland Century Club.

A ten-minute address upon the topic, "Reasons for a High Standard of Work," by Miss Myrtle Stenson, emphasized the joy of construction in a complete object whether it be a product of the hand or the brain.

The closing address of the day was from Mrs. Agnes J. Robert, a lovingly-remembered ex-president of the state Federation. Among other good thing based upon this theme, "Permanent Factors in Club Work," she said, "Among the transient and ephemeral factors let us class all the little frictions and honest differences of opinion while the intellectual stimuli, the congenial friendships and the awakened interest in mental progress were enumerated as the permanent gains of club association."

The reception given by Dayton's fourteen clubs to the officers, speakers, delegates, club visitors and their escorts, was held in the High School Auditorium, which had been profusely decorated by the now famous National Cash Register Century Club. By their tasteful decorations and their courteous guidance through the company's plant on the following day, these young ladies endeared themselves to all the visitors and proved that women wage earners under proper economic conditions gain a poise of character without losing any essential womanly qualities.

Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the real work of the convention was formally opened with music. Invocation and music, minutes of previous day approved; The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Robert E. Dexter of Dayton. The hospitality extended was cordial and one point was not lost upon the audience, namely, the simultaneous discovery of natural gas and women's clubs. The

vice-president, Mrs. Tasker B. Bosworth, responded in happy vein. Among other good things she said, "It is an inspiration to even look upon such an audience, to see these intelligent faces, to be with you heart and soul in the splendid force which you are, with aims so true and earnest, and ideals so pure and high. It makes one agree with John Burroughs that 'The main source of the interesting in life is human association.'"

The president's address gave the keynote to the convention and was as follows:

We have now entered the eighth year of our association together, and pleasing as is the prospect before us the days that are gone are worth reviewing. Believing that a brief glance along the bright track of these years will be far from unpleasing to you, an opportunity is thus afforded of paying a deserved, if unsolicited, tribute to those who, seven years ago, in wisdom not less fine in its character than their courage, made possible this meeting today. Seventy-eight clubs were represented at the first convention in Springfield in 1894. There on the 24th day of the month we were received with a warmth which belied the chill of the October days and on the 25th witnessed the organization of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs. With what patience those trying and frequently perplexing responsibilities were borne. The presiding officer, the secretary, the framers of the constitution, the hostesses of the occasion, one of whom is now the valued Ohio director in the General Federation, all showed that spirit of moderation and courtesy which has, I believe, ever since distinguished our conventions. At the close of that meeting we had, as charter members, forty-one clubs. We have increased nearly seven-fold. Not how much, but how well, has been the motto set before each task; and in the reports today we will have a summary, not of the last twelve months alone, but, in a way, the summing up of the work of all these years, and in this a prophecy, it may be, of the future, for tendencies are prophetic, and the work of the Federation is becoming each year more definite in its purpose, which is broadly outlined in our motto: "Influence is responsibility." A great French satirist describes a tradesman who, having acquired wealth, took lessons in the accomplishments which went to make up the culture of a gentleman of his time: Dancing, fencing, music and rhetoric. "What is poetry?" he asked his master in rhetoric, and being told he inquired, "What is prose?" "Prose is everything that is not poetry." "To think," replied the apt pupil, "that I should have been speaking prose all my life and never knew it." All of us have influence, but so many of us have never known it! We have realized that position, power, wealth, genius, exert influence, but have not recognized that this quality is inherent, that it is born with us. It is neither the place nor the intention of the president or the executive board to outline any new or distinct policy, but there are thoughts which have been burning themselves into our consciousness the past year, and events of the last few months have confirmed the impression that all organizations of good women, as well as those of good men, should take definite steps toward the creation of higher ideals of citizenship, and measures for the preservation of the home. The utterance of one of the greatest of private citizens, since become the successor of the greatest of our Presidents, is significant: "For a man or woman the problem of good citizenship is, in its essentials, the same. The first duty is to the home—the man must care first for his wife and children, the woman first for her husband and children. And yet this indispensable first is not enough, but as the opportunity arises, each is also bound to remember the duty of each toward all of his or her fellows, that is, to the community, to the nation as a whole."—Theodore Roosevelt.

It would appear that for us "the opportunity" has arisen. The meaning of a state normal school lies deeper than you think if you do not comprehend the discipline as well as the practical value of the trained hand when united with the trained head and heart. Such education is not designed to be a cure, or a panacea, but a preventive of crime. The Ohio colleges and various city normal schools have had tremendous educational value, but the state has still a duty to perform for its teachers and its younger wards. This it cannot do until it has teachers themselves taught the inefficiency of training wholly mental. "The cry of the children," as well as the intense patriotic instincts with which women are endowed, will move your hearts and arm your hands for definite, purposeful work for the establishment of a state normal and industrial school. Do you say that you are without opportunity?

"This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream;

There spread a cloud of dust along the plain;

And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged
 A furious battle, and men yelled and swords
 Shocked upon swords and shields. A prince's banner
 Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by toes.
 A craven hung along the battle's edge
 And thought 'had I a sword of keener steel—
 That blue blade that the king's son bears—
 But this blunt thing!' he snapped and flung it from his hand
 And lowering crept away and left the field.
 Then came the king's son wounded, sore bestead,
 And weaponless; and saw the broken sword
 Hilt-buried in the dry and trodden sand
 And ran and snatched it and with battle shout
 Lifted afresh, he hewed his enemy down
 And saved a great cause that heroic day."

Your attention is also called to the opportunities for the establishing of permanent local libraries. This movement in our country may be likened to the reverent and beauty inspired era of cathedral building in Europe, so widespread and universal is the impulse for the expressing in this form certain moral, practical and artistic feelings which possess us. This enthusiasm for the building of libraries has not confined itself to the great cities and the already richly endowed institutions, but has honored the earnest, toilsome effort of the smaller and poorer communities as well. The work of directing the energies of the Federation is greatly facilitated by the standing committees of which the library extension committee is one of the most interesting. It has been a pleasure, a very deep and repaying one, and the temptation is very strong to tell you all the things planned and executed, but I will not rob the chairmen of these committees of their rightful privileges, but wish to acknowledge their fine, earnest work, and the unflagging support of all members of the executive board, support and interest which has made the year's work of permanent value.

Aside from our opportunities along lines of organized effort, outlined in our support of a state normal school bill and work in library extension, a responsibility of a more indefinite but at the same time potent character, lies upon us as individuals. Each of us should desire to be apostles of a noble state of being, of a character which will create pure ideals, for it is this germ of character which must reach the multitude, in the diverse elements among us are to be assimilated and given an upward lift. If my life is what it should be, if I speak the truth and live what I speak, my life touches yours, and there springs into being an ideal fair, radiant and helpful. There is no relation in the world so beautiful and satisfying as that of mother and child; yet to all, this relation is not vouchsafed. In compensation for this disappointment it should be remembered that it is not matter alone which is creative; we live again in ever-widening influences "as the sea expands to touch the borders of the distant lands." Character is creative; and "leaves the impress of its fingers on all about us in the good which lingers," and by reason of its own unchangingness remains "secure and evermore to bless." Character creates its counterpart. Children may disappoint, disgrace, humiliate or die; the creation of a noble thought is the bringing into the world of a joy that can never disappoint, disgrace you, nor die, but which in old age makes your heart like a fountain, with the sunshine glowing on it. No sorrow, pain or death is attendant upon the birth of a noble thought, and there is no distinction between these children of the poor man's soul, and their kindred in the soul of the rich. Therefore, welcome any revelation of duty which comes to you, and do not entertain those angels unawares, but "live in pulses stirred to generosity, in deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn for miserable aims that end with self, in thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars, and with their mild persistence urge men's search to vaster issues."

Believing that personal contact was necessary to a sympathetic as well as intelligent interest in the work and surroundings of women, girls and little children employed in the shops and factories of the state, a personal investigation was made. This was a valuable experience and demonstrated that sympathetic and practical interest, founded on the investigation of these things, is worth more than volumes on sociology, and many papers on the industrial problem gleaned from magazines in the cosy comfort of home. What do you know practically about the conditions in your own town? How many abuses of laws have you endeavored to correct? The Ohio commissioner of labor statistics deserves hearty commendation for the employment of women agents who are at present making an impartial investigation of the conditions to which the Consumers, League, among others, calls our attention.

The Federation has been shown many courtesies through the president and executive board, and the hospitality, among others, of the Cincinnati Women's Club; Sorosis, Toledo; Crocus Club, Bucyrus; Women's Century Club, Middletown; Women's Centen-

nial Association, Marietta; New Era Club, Bucyrus; the Woman's Literary Club, Jackson; the Women's Club, Springfield; the Altruistic Club, Columbus, and the City Federation of Women's Clubs, Toledo, shows that there has been personal contact with almost all portions of the state, the inspiration of which is gratefully acknowledged. Ten addresses have been made and cordial greetings given at the convention of the Mothers' Congress in June, and the Ohio Woman's Suffrage convention in October, invitations and year books exchanged with twenty-five state Federations, officers, directors and committee women of the General Federation. Articles on the "Mission of Clubs," requested by the Chicago "Tribune," were given place in their open editorial columns among those by eminent scientists, artists, preachers and scholars, showing that thinking people see a source of power—and respect it—in women's clubs. Articles have been requested by "Social Service," of New York, edited by Dr. Josiah Strong; by the "Commercial Tribune," Cincinnati; and the "Tribune," of South Bend, Ind. In addition to this your president has fourteen hundred letters that have been written on club matters, in which information of varied character was sought, ranging from questions of serious importance to the settling of debates on parliamentary law and the choosing of the best methods for holding fancy bazaars.

The question "What can we get out of the Federation?" is receding into the background somewhat, and in its stead the question "What can we help the Federation to accomplish?" is asked, and no longer do people of intelligence pronounce the movement either a fashion or a fad.

The association of so large a number of women is in itself a benefit, because it does away with sectarian, social and class distinctions, and makes each member valued for what she is. It is saving us from prejudice and giving to us all a broader view of life. But, further than all, the club movement is valuable because it is establishing a vast moral force that can be made available in any great uplifting movement. All the centuries have been preparing the world for this twentieth century, and in the achievement of its ideals the woman's club movement will be one of the most potent agencies.

In this time of awakening it is impossible to avoid interest in the present social and political conditions, or the consideration of questions having a practical bearing on the life we are now leading. Beside bringing sunshine and a broader outlook, the existence of clubs gives an unconscious stimulus to the communities in which they are. In them women are being trained for that larger participation in municipal and national affairs in which ere long they will certainly be called upon to engage. Approaching this shrine of our broader responsibilities it is essential that we do not fall out of step, but, united in bonds of sympathy and generous comradeship, our steps, true in time, will ring musical through the world; and if participate we must in public affairs—which concern the home, indeed, but are outside it—when that time comes may we interject into the din and discord of the world's music that "concord of sweet sounds" which shall realize the poet's dream—the recovery of the "Lost Chord" linking all "perplexed meanings into one perfect peace," bringing a harmonious echo "from the world's discordant life" and quieting "pain and sorrow like love overcoming strife."

The reports of both the corresponding and recording secretaries were so full, accurate and condensed as to entitle Mrs. J. M. Mulford, of Columbus, and Mrs. Frank Kraft, of Cleveland, to the gratitude of the convention and the joy, so often referred, as the constructive joy of a perfect product.

The treasurer's report from Mrs. Broomhall, of Troy, revealed the exchequer near the danger line, but was audited by Miss Ella Haas, of Dayton, who has the reputation of being able to do more things thoroughly than the majority of women.

The standing committee on library extension gave their report through their chairman, Mrs. J. T. Mack, of Sandusky. Discussion was led by Miss Mary Locke, of Toledo. Miss Alice Boardman, of Ohio State Library, said:

"The woman's club, which stands for the culture and intelligence of a community, is a potent factor and can do much towards creating a favorable library sentiment. It will be seen in the forthcoming history of Ohio libraries that most of the libraries in the state owe their existence to the energy of women, who are more keenly alive to the educational value and refining influence of the public library than the average business man. Undoubtedly the best way to establish a library is by taxation under the general

statute, but when this cannot be done, other means may be used. For example, the women of the twin towns of Dennison and Mich-
 isville formed themselves into a library association and gave a library reception that netted them nearly 400 volumes, some money and a room in which to house the books. 'This is only a beginning,' one enthusiastic woman writes me, 'but we hope in a year or two to make it a public library.'

"In New Philadelphia the four women's clubs formed a library for their own use, which they expect to develop into one for the people.

"In the little city of Jackson a public library has recently been started by levying a tax of two-fifths of a mill on each dollar of taxable property. This gives them an income of nearly a \$1000 a year, which is a modest beginning, but backed as it is by a strong sentiment in its favor it will be any easy matter to increase the tax to the maximum rate of one mill. A table gives the amount of this tax. On property valued at \$50 it is 2 cents per annum, on that at \$1000 is 40 cents, up to \$10,000 which is \$4 a year. These figures would vary some in different towns, but at this low rate of increase in taxes it would seem that no town could afford to be without a public library."

Club extension committee's report was given by Mrs. H. E. Kendall, of Cleveland, and discussed by Mrs. Mort, of Tiffin.

An address by Hon. Louis D. Bonebrake, Ohio Commissioner of Public Schools, commanded the earnest attention of the Federation. He commended their club work, library inspirations, their help to mothers and teachers. He gave Ohio's enrollment of school children as 325,000 future citizens of the state. He deprecated facts in regard to normal training in Ohio and urged the women to throw the strength of their influence in favor of one well-equipped normal school. Some city normals exist, but they are local in object and aim. He said denominational colleges could not obtain public funds for chairs of pedagogy, but they should be added to the State University. He quoted from state superintendents thus: Pennsylvania, "They give more for the money than any other institution." Massachusetts, "They secure better teachers, better schools and better expenditure of public money and better satisfaction on the part of the people, and we owe our progress largely to normal schools." He emphasized Ohio's need for an institution to provide for the higher training of those in the lead educationally, such as the faculties of the various high schools, and also for a professional uplift of those in the ranks.

"Art in the Public Schools" was the subject of a ten minute talk by Miss Hitchcock, of Sidney. She advocated a higher ideal of art in the work of the public schools and Mrs. Goode, of Sidney, led the discussion.

An apt personification of the "Life or Soul of Music" was given by Prof. Tomlinson.

The Buckeye women are essentially domestic in their tastes, and perhaps no report was listened to with a more marked interest than the one given by Miss Eugenia Crane of Springfield, who said:

Browning has said "Tis not what man does which exalts him but what man would do." So I say to you today. "Tis not what your committee on domestic science has done that should encourage you but what we would do."

As you are all doubtless aware, ours is the second committee appointed by the Ohio Federation to work in the interest of household economics; for the importance of this comparatively new science has been but recently recognized, and our state was one of the first to realize its great possibilities.

The first committee did such excellent work under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Green of Cincinnati, that we felt we could not do better than to follow in their footsteps by again bringing the subject to the individual notice of the federated clubs and requesting that its study be made prominent in their calendars. For this purpose we prepared a little pamphlet broadly defining the scope of domestic science and setting forth the aims of our committee,

adding a list of topics suitable for club study and also a reference list of the best and latest authorities.

For the benefit of those who may not have seen a copy of this circular we should like to say that the thinking men and women of today are convinced that the introduction of courses in domestic science and manual training in the common schools of our country is a necessary step toward the realization of our ideals of a wiser and better home life for the nation. England and Canada have already recognized the necessity and acted accordingly. As yet, however, public sentiment in our country has not been generally aroused; but believing, as we do, that one of the chief values of clubs is to create public opinion we are not discouraged.

As a first step toward accomplishing this end we have sent out nearly a thousand of these circulars within our state and have secured its publication in a number of magazines and weekly papers. Among others the CLUB WOMAN printed it in full, and one state correspondent writes that that one article was worth the annual subscription indefinitely repeated; and that as a result their Federation had appointed a committee to work in the same cause. Thus has the influence of this little pamphlet extended far beyond the limits of our own state. Even the National Household Economic Association asked for 200 copies, that they might distribute them among their members, but unfortunately we had not enough remaining to spare more than fifty.

To return to our state work, out of the 250 communications sent to the federated clubs we are gratified to receive fifty-five responses, as that is a much better proportion than is usual in such cases. That is not intended as a reflection upon the individual club, and yet I wonder how many club presidents stop to realize the importance of some of the circulars they receive when they toss them lightly into the waste paper basket.

Out of the fifty-five clubs which responded, twenty-four clubs had never studied domestic science and were not interested, but thirty-four promised to give it a place on their calendars of this year. In many cases where the clubs as a whole were opposed to taking up such a "homely subject" great interest and good-will was expressed by the writer as an individual and that always cheered us on. Many clubs appointed committees to confer with the school boards of their cities in reference to the subject.

Nor have we, as a committee, been content to confer thus indirectly with the schools; but we sent out about 300 letters to school superintendents of our state, enclosing our little leaflet and a list of questions to be answered. The replies were most encouraging, indicating a deep interest in the subject on the part of our educators; many wished us Godspeed in the most enthusiastic manner. Out of fifty answers only eight expressed no interest. In two-thirds of the cases, domestic science was already being taught in some of its branches, if only in the keeping of accounts or the study of personal hygiene or municipal sanitation in connection with other studies. As far as I could learn, cooking and the chemistry of foods were taught only in Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Akron. Columbus has taught these branches, but was obliged to discontinue some time ago on account of lack of funds. Dayton, I believe, teaches almost all branches but cooking.

In answer to the inquiry as to what was the chief obstacle in the way of its introduction into the schools, twenty times came the answer "Lack of funds" alone and fifteen times more "Lack of money" and perhaps overcrowded curricula or incompetent teachers or lack of interest on the part of the patrons. Fifteen times the answer was given of lack of interest or positive prejudice against these subjects on the part of the parents of the school children. However, almost all expressed the hope that with an enlightened public, all the other obstacles could be easily overcome. Many promised to introduce talks on these subjects until something more practical could be done.

Need I suggest right here what a golden opportunity lies at the door of our Ohio Clubs! We are certainly old enough and strong enough to reach out to help others instead of expending too much time on self-culture. This is the subject which should appeal to every true woman and especially to the mothers and housekeepers among us. I am sure we shall find the men in power ready to support our efforts in every way; for in reply to nearly 300 letters sent to the mayors of Ohio towns, asking their interest and assistance when the matter should come before the board of education for consideration, we received most encouraging assurances of help and good wishes for the success of our undertaking.

As you see, we are still doing strictly pioneer work, we are but laying the foundation upon which others may build; but we need the co-operation of every club woman in Ohio to render this foundation perfectly secure and firm in order that it may be worthy to support the magnificent edifice which I am sure all hope to see erected upon it in the near future.

The discussion was led by Mrs. W. Gibbs, nee Bowman, of Ohio State University, and was participated in by Mrs. Midgley of Columbus, and Dr. Merriman of Bucyrus. The latter gave following statistics: In only 170 cities of over 8000 inhabitants in America is any kind of industrial training given. All the colleges and universities receiving government aid under the Morrill Act of 1862, have enrolled only 1573 pupils and only seventeen states have domestic science taught in any form in the public schools. Seven cities in Ohio have it taught in their graded schools. Ohio has only increased her manual training schools from two to eight in seven years. Present status, fifty teachers, 6623 pupils maintained by an expenditure of \$46,000.

An address from Mrs. Florence Kelly, on "Woman—Her Power When Applied to the Industrial Life of the Nation." Her arguments are convincing, but the larger part of womankind lack the courage of their convictions and the sweat shop remains.

At 3:30 P. M. carriages and cars were in requisition for the transportation of the convention to the National Cash Register Plant, where the New Century Club conducted the guests through the plant, leaving them in the sky parlor for refreshment of body and mind.

Thursday evening the Dayton Musicians gave an enjoyable concert, closing with "An Author's Reading," by Mrs. Lillian Bell Bogue.

Friday, at 9:30 A. M., a very interesting address on "Vacation Schools" was given by Miss Armstrong, of Cincinnati. The time allotted to discussion was entirely too short.

An address by Mrs. Alida de Leeun, of Oxford, England. Her subject, "The Kindergarten Idea," was quaintly handled. She made an historical background for these ideas by clearly outlining Froebel's state of mind when his first inspiration came to him. We can most heartily recommend this lecturer to clubs and State Federations as fully embodying the soul of her master. The kindergarten songs by a quartette of young women, under the direction of Mrs. W. F. Gebhart, were well appreciated.

"The Relation of Art to Public Education" was a fine paper read by Mrs. E. C. Hard, of Toledo Normal School.

Address by Miss Mary Prentice, of Cleveland, on "State Normal School." Out of many good thoughts we select a good comparison in that of allowing the laity to diagnose and treat disease instead of the professional who has given extra time and labor on that subject.

The report of committee on education is so important that it is given in full:

The committee on education of former administrations, feeling convinced of the extreme importance of securing a system of state instruction of teachers, asked the clubs of Ohio, through a circular, to unite in supporting, by their influence with Legislatures, the passage of House Bill 163, known as the Seese Bill, for the establishment of a State Normal School. A little over half the clubs in the state responded. Of this half the majority expressed themselves in favor of a State Normal School and promised their support. A small minority were opposed to it. The letters in objection came from the denominational college towns, and the opposition was based upon the idea that the establishment of a State Normal School would detract from the usefulness of these colleges by lessening the appropriations and diminishing the enrollment. Their plea was that since Ohio is provided with well equipped colleges, most of them with special courses for the training of teachers, it would unnecessarily burden the tax-payer to duplicate expensive schools.

We believe, indeed we know, that much pressure in favor of the Seese Bill was brought to bear upon legislators by club women in all parts of the state. But the opposition killed the bill, and therefore, as far as a State Normal School is concerned, the committee is just where it was two years ago.

No! that is a mistake. We are much farther on in determination and in crystallization of plans. It is true that as a body we can accomplish nothing objectively. We cannot draw up a bill; we cannot vote; we do not want to lobby; but we do want a normal school. What, therefore, is left for us to do; Something, that

after all is better than voting or directly legislating, we can agitate. The word need not intimidate us. Let us tell you what we mean by "agitating."

There will be a bill before the Legislature this winter, and possibly Mr. Seese will offer it again. Let each of the hundred delegates in this room make it her personal business to go to her representative and state briefly that the women of Ohio want a State Normal School.

But to accomplish this we must act unitedly as a Federation and individually as units. We must plead for a normal school through a resolution passed by this convention as a body, and by heart to heart talks with our several representatives.

Toledo has remodeled her board, and now has five efficient men, elected at large, with a superintendent of instruction and a business manager. Indianapolis follows this plan with good results. We do not find in either of these cities, board men whose weekly business is weighing sugar or keeping books, presuming to pass upon the requirements of a teacher or the details of a course of study. Those things cannot be managed by ordinary business men. There should be no place for a "teachers' committee," or a "text book committee," on the board of any town in Ohio that has fathers and mothers intelligent enough to object to it. Such duties, our committee insists, belong to the expert, to the superintendent, who alone has the necessary qualifications.

What would be thought, Madam President and fellow members, of a trustee of a hospital who presumed to prescribe for a patient or decide when he should be discharged as cured? Why! every doctor on the staff would resign in disgust at such ignorant presumption. And yet, this is what is done every month, yes, every week in the year, in most of the school boards of Ohio.

The committee urges, therefore, the reduction of school boards to five or six level-headed business men. Elect them at large with no affiliation with either political party; have a professional expert to manage the educational interests and let him alone, and a paid business manager to look after the buildings, furnaces and sanitation, and let him alone. This is common sense and good "business." This measure requires special legislation for special towns. One or more will be brought this winter. See to it that your town joins the procession.

The committee on education further believes that much harm is done to the schools, by retaining teachers who have outgrown the capacity for adaptation to modern methods, and much injustice in discharging such teachers who have spent their lives in faithful discharge of duty. The committee hopes that the Federation will express itself in a resolution to promote with all its power public opinion in favor of retiring teachers upon half pay, as is done in the United States Army.

The report closed with resolutions endorsing the project of a state normal school. These resolutions were adopted after an earnest discussion. The discussion was led by Mrs. Howard Huckins of Oberlin. I wish here to commend the method used by Mrs. Huckins and the floor. The leader soon showed such thorough knowledge of the subject in hand that involuntarily the floor fell into line with questions, which were answered with a directness and accuracy much to be admired.

Friday afternoon a paper on "Civil Service Reform" by Miss Perkins of Cleveland, was well read by Mrs. Lillian Cole Bethel.

An address on "The Work of the Audubon Society" was given by Mrs. McClelland. We were all admonished "to remove our birds."

A message from the Russian women and greeting was delivered by Madam Friedland of Russia. Very interesting and novel features of the legal status of her Russian sisters were given and from the floor came a motion to return the greeting from the Federation.

The address on "Our Source of Strength" given by Mrs. E. Mansfield Irving, of Toledo, was too earnest and impassioned an appeal not to suffer from mutilation; but we hope it may be printed in full later on.

The Convention Poem, by Gertrude Theresa Clark, will appear in a later number of the CLUB WOMAN.

Two resolutions were offered by Mrs. Robert of Dayton.

Resolved, That we express our loyal devotion to the General Federation of Woman's Clubs and our confidence that the wisdom and moderation which have directed its administration will continue to control its future.

Resolved, That we approve of a representation of both state and individual clubs at our biennials.

Two very important motions were now introduced and carried. "I move that the state Federation of Ohio pay the expenses of their president to the biennial of G. F. W. C. at Los Angeles, Cal.," and "I move that the president be given the power to appoint a committee who shall name the fifteen delegates we are entitled to send to the General Federation."

After a few impromptu congratulatory speeches the final address was given by Mrs. Herron of Cincinnati, and the convention adjourned.

GEORGIA MERRIMAN.

Brown Gable, Bucyrus, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BY invitation of the Woman's Club of Reading the sixth annual convention of the state Federation of Pennsylvania women was held in that city on October 15, 16 and 17, and we are safe in saying that it was one of the most important in the history of the organization, not alone in the weight of the business accomplished but from the fact that two officers of the national body, Mrs. Dimies T. Dennison, first vice-president and acting president of the General Federation of women's clubs, and Mrs. George W. Kendrick, its corresponding secretary, graced the occasion with their presence.

If cloudless skies and perpetual sunshine, with the merest hint of lingering summer in the atmosphere, be "Federation weather," then Reading's skies beamed the true Federation greeting upon Pennsylvania's daughters there assembled, and the city, already famed for her hospitality, proved that she more than deserved the reputation she had attained. Nothing that could in the smallest degree contribute to the pleasure, comfort and convenience of the delegates was left undone.

The meetings were held in the beautiful Rajah Temple, which appeared to be simply "around the corner" from all of our homes. The hall was artistically draped with the club colors, green and white, and was all abloom with flowers, palms, begonias and chrysanthemums; while the odor of the American Beauty mingling with the delicate scent of violets diffused a delicious atmosphere throughout the room. The effect of the sunlight streaming through stained glass windows diagonally across the room, casting beautiful reflections on the leaves of the tall plants, was very charming. The mural decorations of the temple are purely Egyptian; the Sphinx, the Obelisk, the Pyramids and the date palm seen in the perspective back of the stage added much to the artistic effect.

With thoughtful care for the welfare of its guests, the Woman's Club of Reading, had provided rest, cloak and writing rooms, as well as telephone and special messenger service on the lower floor of the building.

While the board was holding an executive session at the rooms of the Woman's Club, delegates were early on the scene at the conference held on Tuesday afternoon in the Temple. This was an "open meeting" of the council of presidents. Mrs. George W. Kendrick presided and pertinent club topics were freely discussed.

First, "How the Federation may work with and for the club," was introduced by Mrs. M. D. Evans, president of the Century Club of Pottstown, in a comprehensive paper; and she was followed in discussion by Mrs. Allen D. Hoffer and Mrs. Snowden of Pottstown, Mrs. Vanderslice of Phoenixville and Mrs. Eichler of Bloomsburg.

"The value of the club to the Federation," was presented by Mrs. McElree, president of the New Century Club of Chester, who said, "it often happens that we are not very well acquainted with the best things in ourselves—we see them so seldom. 'Know thyself,' said the old Greek; and Theodore Parker has declared 'we live with our human natures as the Mexicans lived in California, not knowing the unsummed gold which slept unseen waiting to be

brought to light.' It is only the past few decades that have revealed the possibilities of woman. She is no longer merely a recipient, but a participant." Proceeding Mrs. McElree says, "Reciprocity is now on the lips of almost everyone and has long been a most helpful principle of our own club life. Co-operation is everywhere set forth in the natural world. The human body furnishes us with a most fitting illustration of the necessity of each member of the Federation performing the functions for which it is fitted, for 'the body is not one member but many.' Every addition to the Federation, however, means another eye familiar with other scenes; another ear attuned to other sounds; another voice—another voice, you say? Yes, but do not be alarmed—*vox et praeterea nihil*—never applies to a club woman.

"If thou hast something bring thy goods
A fair return be thine;
If thou art something, bring thy soul
And interchange with mine."

Mrs. McElree was followed, in brief addresses, by Mrs. Penny packer of Phoenixville, Mrs. Roberts of Ardmore and Mrs. Daragh of Pittsburg.

When Miss Jane Campbell, president of the Woman's Suffrage Society of Philadelphia and delegate from the New Century Club of that city, arose to open the discussion on "Women as School Directors," she was received with smiles and a round of applause, for the delegates know that when Miss Campbell takes the platform they will not only be instructed but entertained by the lady's "references to allusions," and shafts of satire that never fail of their mark.

"Though I myself have never had any experience as a school director," remarked Miss Campbell, "never having filled that unique position, yet, like the little girl in 'Punch' who, lying flat on the ground, peering under the circus tent, called to her brother, 'Hurry, Jimmie, it's lovely here! I can see the 'oofs o' the 'orses!' I have seen the 'oofs o' the 'orses, for I have not only seen but known women school directors personally. All the reports and predictions to the contrary notwithstanding, as to the dire effects not only to the women themselves, but to their families, and incidentally to the community at large on the desertion of their own one heaven-appointed sphere, the home, to mingle in public affairs, yet, unlike the patent medicine ads, they did not either 'before' or 'after' present anything unusual either in appearance or manners. There are such a number of things in a school that need supervision, and such a large proportion of them appeal particularly to women, that I fail to see either the force or the logic of the opposition of the community.

"A woman brings to her work the qualities which a man seldom even dreams of exercising, just as he no doubt attends to matters with which a woman is not so apt to concern herself. I remember reading of a case in point that may serve as an example. A New York city woman school director (they have had such even in poor, abused New York) when visiting one of the schools in her district, went down in the cellar and found it full of water. Naturally, her housekeeping and sanitary soul objected, and reported, to the intense indignation of the janitor, who 'did not see what business she had in the cellar; and although he had been a janitor in that school for over fifteen years, it was the first time a director had ever visited the cellar, and he was opposed to these women directors anyhow!' Now, though I would not urge the appointment of women on school boards merely to have them go down cellars in search of hidden mysteries, yet such things need supervision, as much perhaps as the curriculum of studies or the choice of text books."

Miss Campbell concluded her remarks upon the subject in which she is so deeply interested with the following original verses concerning a school board in a locality which she would not name, but as she never belittled her native Philadelphia when absent

from it, she assured her hearers the lines did not apply to the Quaker City.

HE WOULDN'T SIGN.

No, take away all your petitions,
There's no use in asking me sign,
Though you get other names by the dozen
I'm certain you'll never get mine.
This mad plan about women voting
Is wicked and foolish, because
It takes them away from their firesides
A-flying against nature's laws.

Last winter down here in our district
Some scatter-brained meddlesome fools
Put Matilda Jane Smith on the ticket
For directing and visiting schools.
I don't just know how it was managed
But she the election received!
And when I tell the trouble she caused us
The story will scarce be believed.

Now, I am myself a director
And have been for many a year,
And if I didn't know know all the duties
'Twould certainly be very queer.
And I and my brother directors
Were quietly joggling along,
Till this Mrs. Smith came among us
When everything seemed to go wrong.

In the first place she made a commotion
O'er coal, saying too much was paid,
And wanted to cancel the contract
That we with Abe Jenkins had made
And give it—and now you'll see plainly
The state of affairs we'll have when
Things are turned topsy-turvy by women
In politics mixing with men!

She actually wanted that contract
To go to old Jonathan Brown,
Who was known for his fierce opposition
To our party all over the town.
She said Brown's coal was much cheaper
And better, and when we refused
To do as she wished, "thieves" and "robbers"
Were some of the terms that she used.

She next made a fuss about school books
We'd too many already she said.
And it makes me mad yet to remember
The storm that broke over my head.
Because I had promised my nephew,
Who a book agent was, I would see
And have his new "Readers" accepted
Nor thought an objection could be!

But Mrs. Smith talked of "corruption,"
Not a thing I could stay made her stop
So for fear it would get in the papers
I just let the whole matter drop.
There wasn't a thing that escaped her
Her eyes were the eyes of a hawk
And there wasn't a plan we projected
That woman did not try to balk.

She stirred up such strife 'mong the members,
She talked some round to her mind,
And said such sharp things to the others
That two of the oldest resigned.
And the meetings we held once a month, which
Were always so peaceful before
Became scenes of bitter contention
As soon as she entered the door.

So I'm down on this woman suffrage
And down upon those who
Are constantly meddling with matters
With which they have nothing to do.
And I don't believe their talk about "progress"
For how can ever forget
That in my district school, all the children
Are using their old "Readers" yet.

Miss Campbell was followed by Mrs. Gaskill of Swarthmore, Mrs. Hallowell of Montgomery County Suffrage Society, Miss Burton of Media, Miss Kirke of Landsdowne, Mrs. Luckie of Chester, Mrs. De Benneville Keim of Reading, Mrs. Gerwig of Allegheny, Mrs. Oberholzer of Philadelphia, Mrs. Kirkbride of Philadelphia, who having been twice defeated for school director, knew whereof she spoke, and Mrs. Rudolph Blankenberg of Philadelphia, who tersely explained the history of the revolution of women in the school boards—said they "were ciphers and were there only by the courtesy of the men."

Mrs. Charles D. Armstrong, president of the Woman's Club of Wilkinsburg, then took up the subject of the "Advantages and Dangers of Club Life," presenting her views in an able, and exhaustive paper. Miss E. C. Kirke of Landsdowne, Miss Mary Baer of Reading, Miss Luckie of Chester, and Mrs. Hoffer of Pottstown, participated in the discussion which followed.

On Wednesday morning the meeting was formally opened promptly at 10 o'clock, by Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell, the president, who presided with a sweet and gracious dignity. Once or twice during the convention when "leading" questions, threatening to cause a ripple on the surface of an otherwise harmonious meeting, were presented by delegates whose zeal nearly outran their discretion, Mrs. Campbell's fine tact, common sense, and excellent judgment, were brought to bear with perfect satisfaction to the great majority.

One hundred and thirty delegates, representing seventy-six clubs, were present, together with numerous interested visitors. After the invocation, by Mrs. Rufus W. Miller, Mrs. George F. Baer, president of the Woman's Club, welcomed the Federation most cordially. "We are endeavoring," said she, "to give the delegates the very best that the city affords, even to splendid weather, and I assure you, that your slightest convenience and pleasure will not be neglected."

In responding, Mrs. Campbell paid a deserved tribute to the Woman's Club of Reading, for having "given the wise counsel, calm judgment, and enthusiastic inspiration of two members of the executive committee at its earliest inception." Continuing, Mrs. Campbell said, "All of us have heard of your city, with its old conservative history, and many of us have loved it for years, knowing its worth and strength. I am sure I express the sentiment of every delegate, and every guest when I thank the women of Reading for their welcome. The bond of interest which unites us, is found in our mutual purpose to attain the highest ideas of womanhood, through the cultivation of the intellect, and the development of the executive forces of woman's nature."

"The important question is not what women are going to do with their newly acquired power, but what are women going to be? What ideals are women going to have? What stand in spiritual and social affairs are they going to take? We are character builders, building for all eternity, making our own histories. In great movements we recognize four distinct phases, agitation, education, co-operation, communication."

"Through all complexities, through all changes of tide and fortune, through all the varying phases of modern thought, and the pressure of environment, the individuality must stand."

"We must face the future wisely and calmly, not feeling overconfident from our success in the past; striving to forget self; to be generous, patient and hopeful; and then go forward to take our place in the ranks of the world, holding ever before us the good of the state and its needs, feeling jealous for its work and its records."

After the applause which greeted the president's address had subsided, Mrs. Thomas B. Angell, of the Wednesday Club of Harrisburg, sang divinely, "A Summer Night," by Goring Thomas, and for the encore, "A Madrigal," by Victor Harris.

Then followed the reports of the officers, local chairmen and chairmen of standing committees. The president gave an inter

esting resumé of the work accomplished by the Federation during the past year.

Miss Mary Knox Garvin, secretary, reported that since the annual meeting of the Federation in October 1900, when the total number of Federated Clubs in the state was one hundred and eleven (111) with a membership of 10,600, eleven clubs have been admitted. Two clubs having in the meantime withdrawn, the Federation now boasts of 120 clubs and a membership of 11,056.

The secretary read a letter received from Dr. George E. Reed, state librarian, in which he thanked the women of the state Federation for their support of the free traveling library movement in Pennsylvania, and for the support they gave to the effort of securing an appropriation from the last Legislature.

Mrs. Sara G. Hamsber of Bradford, state Federation treasurer reports a balance in the treasury of \$368.27 and a satisfactory financial condition of clubs all over the state.

In reporting for the reciprocity committee Mrs. Wilbur F. Litch, chairman, dwelt upon the growth of the spirit of reciprocity and the increased intercourse between neighborhood clubs in different parts of the state. In expressing her gratification Mrs. Litch said: "This being so mutually helpful is one of the most important features in Federation work."

The office of state chairman of correspondence having been abolished the report of the first state Federation secretary, Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, of Carlisle, was listened to with interest. Said Mrs. Biddle:

"Until the arrival of our dear familiar friend the CLUB WOMAN I was engaged in a prolonged effort to ascertain what were to be the duties of the new office."

The CLUB WOMAN settled the question for her satisfactorily, however, definitely presenting the recommendations of the executive board of the General Federation as to the duties of the Federation secretaries. Acting upon this information Mrs. Biddle has written to all of the clubs in the state Federation that as yet have shown no disposition to join the General Federation, requesting them to consider favorably the invitation to connect themselves with the national organization. So far but one club, the Woman's Club of Conshohocken, has signified its intention to apply for membership in the General Federation.

The reports of the vice presidents, Miss Kate MacKnight, Mrs. Geo. D. Cross and Mrs. Wm. D. Crocker, from the eastern, western and central districts, which embodied the reports from their sub-chairmen, were comprehensive, covering the vast field of educational, library, forestry and municipal work. Mrs. L. L. Wilson says that "One club alone has thirteen committees, whose members have been active in promoting and suggesting needed improvements in the public school system of Philadelphia. Physical education, compulsory education, decoration of schools, museums, playgrounds, schools for backward children and vacation schools, are only a few of the committees which have been most active in the work. Who can estimate the moral power of the educational committee in stimulating the clubs to establish vacation schools and to exert their influence toward the granting of scholarships? It is through our influence on the education and training of youth that we will accomplish our most effective work."

Mrs. Allen D. Hoffer gave encouraging results of the work of the committee, of which she is sub-chairman, in securing from the Legislature part of the appropriation that was requested for the library commission to carry on the work for the free and traveling libraries. There are now thirty organized traveling libraries, and Dr. Reed, the state librarian, asserts that the number will be increased in the near future.

The increased interest in forestry is most gratifying, and "club members are urged to inculcate and keep alive the love of tree culture by encouraging Arbor Day and celebrations in the schools." Mrs. Watson, of Doylestown, sub-chairman of this committee, has

received an encouraging letter from Dr. Rothrock, of the state forestry commission, in which he says: "It will never be possible for me to tell how much the forestry cause owes to the sympathy and help of the women of the state. The appointment by Governor Stone of Miss Myra Lloyd Dock as purchasing agent in the state forestry reservation commission was his own spontaneous recognition of the efficient help the women of the state had rendered and were capable of rendering to forestry. Miss Dock brings to her work her most honest purpose and best efforts, and no appointment could have been made which was more welcome to the forestry commission." The reading of the aforementioned letter containing the announcement to the Federation of the governor's action aroused much enthusiasm, and the following resolutions were at once adopted:

WHEREAS, That on July 25, 1901, the governor of Pennsylvania appointed Miss Myra Lloyd Dock a member of the state forestry purchasing commission,

Resolved, That as a body we express our commendation of the governor's action in making this appointment, not only because the selection of a woman to fill this important position is in line with the progress of the times, but on account of her rare fitness for the office. Be it further

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of Pennsylvania upon the selection of Miss Myra Lloyd Dock for this high office. She brings not only her extensive knowledge but her honest purposes and best efforts toward the betterment of the water supply and the preservation of the forests of our commonwealth.

A copy of these resolutions was sent to the governor.

Mrs. Walter Corcoran, of Media, sent a very interesting report of the work of the municipal committee, which includes "the appointment of police matrons, the establishment of a contagious disease ward in the Media city hospital and funds created to cleanse and feed women and children who are so unfortunate as to be arrested." In fact, club women all over the state are working like beavers to secure for Pennsylvania such municipal conditions as will make us worthy of emulation.

After Mrs. W. Bell, of Bradford, acting chairman of the nominating committee, and Mrs. C. C. Huff of Pittsburg, chairman of the program committee, had read their reports the standing committees of the state were then heard from.

Mrs. George F. Baer, as local chairman, speaking of the work done in Reading, said that the women's club of which she is president, had been growing steadily until now it is one of the largest and most influential in the state.

Before the close of the session Mrs. Horace Brock of Lebanon, the honorary president, came forward, and received the old time enthusiastic recognition. After a brief but affecting address, Mrs. Brock presented the following resolutions, with the request that the Federation take immediate action on them:

Since the last meeting of our state Federation we have been called upon to mourn the death of our Chief Executive William McKinley, the President of the United States,

Resolved, That at this our first meeting after the great tragedy, we do express the grief that has filled our hearts in the loss of our beloved President, our admiration for his Christian statesmanship and our thankfulness for the noble example he has left us of pure living and holy dying.

Resolved, That our horror and detestation of the crime that has ended upon earth this splendid life shall lead us to discountenance in every way in our power, vulgar sensationalism in public press and speech, and make us more zealous in striving to inculcate in the young people of our land such reverence for law and lawful authority as shall make crimes like this impossible.

Resolved, That we tender to Mrs. McKinley the heartfelt and loving sympathy which every woman among us feels for her in her great bereavement.

Resolved, That in President Roosevelt, we have an Executive in whom we have every confidence, and for whom we have the highest regard.

These resolutions were seconded by Mrs. De Benneville Keim and adopted by a rising vote.

Miss Kate C. MacKnight, of Allegheny, presided at the afternoon session which was called for 1:30 of the clock, when questions on "Forestry and Municipal" affairs were taken up. Miss MacKnight recapitulated the astonishing achievements of the women of the state along these lines, "and," said this lady in closing, "women are just beginning to feel their power. What man has done, women can do."

The time limit having expired, Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell, the president, took the chair, and the reports from the various clubs were then presented, three minutes being the time allotted for each one. This is always an interesting part of the program, and as delegate succeeded delegate in reporting for her respective club, she was listened to intently.

Limited space forbids an exhaustive report in these pages of the work of individual clubs. Yet, without desiring to make "invidious distinctions," we feel that some of them command especial mention, notably those given by Miss Giveler of the Civic Club of Carlisle, and Miss Helen L. Murphy, president of the New Century Club of Philadelphia, both of which reports called forth rounds of applause.

Miss Giveler's splendid enunciation, making each syllable distinctly heard, added greatly to the pleasure of listening to her. In giving a resumé of the work of her club, she said: "The membership of the Civic Club consists of 150 working or active members and 35 honorary members.

"The work of the club is divided into two departments, the educational and the municipal. In the educational work we have formed a league of these schools to instruct the children in well selected subjects, most of them being local and patriotic. The work of the municipal department consists in placing waste paper receptacles through the town, and these are emptied by the street department twice a week. We employ a man during the four summer months to pick up all litter on our two principal streets. On Saturday nights and on Sunday mornings he sweeps the sidewalks. The Civic Club has done a great work for Carlisle in being instrumental in having the street sprinkler put upon our streets during the summer months. Two years ago we started a fund to place a fountain in our town, until now we have over \$600 toward it. The club is working on its greatest undertaking. We are trying to secure the fair grounds from the Agricultural Society of Cumberland County for a public park. So far we have met with great success, and it looks now as if the work would be accomplished."

Miss Helen Murphy reports the growth of her club as phenomenal, and there is always a large waiting list. Speaking of the effect of the club upon society in general, Miss Murphy says: "The club life represents the general condition, the fulness of modern life, the embarrassment of riches. The scope of the educational section of the New Century Club, is almost unbounded. At this time the club has its second scholarship student at Bryn Mavor College. The work accomplished by the committee on legal protection for working women would form a book of varied chapters. Music, literature and art claim attention and the club possesses a library of 1000 volumes, while the traveling libraries continue their journeyings.

The committee on industrial problems and social service have succeeded in having a bill passed in the Pennsylvania State Legislature, relating to dependent and delinquent children, and the juvenile court is now fully established, the club providing one probation officer, a work of which the club is justly proud as it affects the community at large."

Mrs. Eichler, of the Civic Club of Bloomsburg; Mrs. Robert Neal, of the Civic Club of Harrisburg, and Miss Mary Emma Boggs, representing the Free Kindergarten and Day Nursery, of Harrisburg, made satisfactory reports of results achieved by the work of their active members.

Miss Boggs says "The kindergarten is almost entirely composed

of children of poor parents who are sent to us, and we employ a teacher to instruct them. The day nursery furnishes a permanent home for thirty-five children whose ages range from six months to twelve years, after which good homes are found for them. The institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions."

Mrs. Kirkbride of Philadelphia gave in detail the work of the Civic Club which she represented, and dwelt with pardonable pride upon the establishment of five vacation schools every summer, supported by the city, twenty-seven play grounds, Arbor Day for the children, free band concerts on the recreation piers, and in parks, and free admissions for thousands of poor people to the Academy of Fine Arts.

She also spoke of the last achievement of women for public good in Philadelphia in the ordinance recently enacted by city councils in prohibiting girls from selling papers, or peddling upon the streets. An effort will be made to have the movement strengthened by a bill passed by the Legislature.

Mrs. George W. Kendrick, president of the alumnae of the Girls' High and Normal schools, said that five school teachers from the club had, since the last annual report, secured positions in Porto Rico. Special efforts are now being directed to the decoration of the Girls' High School, after which other schools would receive similar attention. Also, that now, in the elementary schools of Philadelphia, fifteen minutes every day were devoted to physical training and exercise.

The limit of time appropriated for the reading of club reports having expired, Mrs. George Wells of Wayne, gave a capital paper on "Club Methods and Best Mode of Election."

The discussion on "Special or Department Clubs" was ably opened by Mrs. Ida M. Houghton of Bradford.

"The Object of Women's Clubs and How to Obtain It," was placed before the Federation by Mrs. Fred C. Leonard.

Mrs. Howard Stephenson, the founder of the Reading Club, read a paper on "Associate Membership," which held the attention of her audience to the end, and later received special mention in the Reading journals.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Litch, in a brief but vigorous speech, urged club members to take up and study more closely the history of this grand old state, so richly fraught with memories of the historic past; not alone to familiarize themselves with the stirring events of bygone days, but that they may know the exact geography of every town and hamlet in its boundaries.

The work of the Consumers' League received serious mention, and an exhibition of articles furnished with the league label was held in the spacious room of the Woman's Club, creating favorable comment and attracting crowds. The exhibition will be held in Philadelphia in November.

On Thursday afternoon, in the absence of Mrs. George D. Cross, Mrs. J. P. Mumford took the chair, and called the meeting to order at 1:30 for a conference on education and libraries. Mrs. Mumford dwelt upon the arduous duties devolving upon the vice-presidents in the different sections of the state, of the work accomplished and difficulties yet to be overcome. Mrs. Wallace of the Western district and Mrs. Driesbach of the Central district spoke eloquently.

Mrs. Oberholzer of Philadelphia, representing the Pennsylvania Women's Press Association of that city, presented an interesting report of the excellent moral effect of the schools' savings bank system, and made the astonishing statement that in the United States pupils in eight hundred schools have by this method accumulated over \$400,000! Pennsylvania is the banner state in the movement, the system being in operation in 153 schools. In little Chester alone \$63,000 have been deposited to the credit of the children, much of which, but for this incentive to save, would have been spent for cigarettes or candies. When a child accumulates \$3 the banks allow interest at 3 per cent.

Many of the club members present received their first education on this matter by listening on that occasion to Mrs. Oberholzer's address.

At 2 o'clock the president took the chair and called for Mrs. Imogene B. Oakley's paper on "Civil Service Reform."

Mrs. Oakley, who had studied her subject well and handled it understandingly, began by saying that in the first thirty-nine years of our government there had been but seventy removals from office from justifiable cause. She advocated an impartial and democratic administration of municipal affairs and argued earnestly in favor of the merit system alone in government. She thought our Department of Public Safety had become a Department of Public Danger and was more a farce than an accepted fact. She trusted that women would never relax their efforts to bring about civil service reform and closed by saying "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Miss Jane Campbell, however made a strong speech in opposition to the "so-called" civil service reform, which would create a permanent office holding community, the effect of which would be much more to be deplored than the frequent changes now demanded by the changes in political leadership. Referring to Mrs. Oakley's allusion to the evils Philadelphia must suffer from present municipal conditions Miss Campbell rejoined, "The people of Philadelphia have just what they want—they elected them—they put them there!"

Mrs. Armstrong of Pittsburg, Mrs. Biddle of Carlisle, Miss Kirk and Mrs. Brock all took a lively part in the discussion, the latter relating an incident where civil service examination resulted adversely and unjustly to a young lady, a good musician, who applied for a position as music teacher in the public schools and was rejected because she failed in geography. "Well," responded Mrs. Oakley, "I can't see that a knowledge of geography would be detrimental to a musician."

Mrs. Frederick Schoff, chairman of Industrial Problems and Social Service of the New Century Club of Philadelphia and president of the Congress of Mothers, addressed the meeting on the "Juvenile Court," the New Century Club having, as before remarked, secured the passage of a law by the Pennsylvania Legislature for the safe guarding of children of tender years. New conditions now exist for unfortunate children, who through this humane protection are now kept out of prison. In 1900 there were 500 children between the ages of 6 to 16 years in the county prison. The evil effect of this course was shown in an incident related, in which a young girl being incarcerated with others, was taught how to pick a lock in twenty minutes.

It is no longer in the power of the magistrates to commit children to prison. The Children's Aid Society is doing much for the benefit of unfortunate youth. This society has been in operation in Massachusetts for nine years, and in Chicago for three years. Michigan, however, leads the world in provision for the care of children. In concluding, Mrs. Scoff moved the adoption of the following resolution: "That the State Federation of Pennsylvania women rejoice in the passage of the law providing juvenile courts and houses of detention, and pledge themselves to cooperate as far as they are able in the execution of these laws."

Miss Campbell promptly seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

All honor to the women of the New Century Club of Philadelphia, who, in the face of great obstacles, have succeeded in having so humane a measure passed. The children of today claim attention, and future generations will rise up and call the women of today "blessed!"

Mrs. Scheide, in advocating the curfew law, which has been for a long time in successful operation in Titusville, said that it rang promptly at 8:45, and at 9 o'clock all children under sixteen years old must be off the streets, unless they are able to exhibit a

permit properly made out, the failure to produce which entails a fine of \$5.

Club reports being resumed, the president stated that the issuing of the Year Book would be greatly facilitated if all the clubs in the state would agree to hold their elections in the spring.

An invitation was received from the South Carolina Interstate Exposition to hold a "Pennsylvania Women's Day" between December 1 and June 1. This invitation was declined with regret, but the secretary was instructed to write to Mrs. Lee O. Harbey, chairman of the convocation committee of Charleston, and say in response, that if a "Woman's Club Day" would be arranged the state would be glad to send a delegate.

The former state secretary, Miss Jessie R. Little, will always occupy a warm corner in the hearts of the Federation members, whom she served so long and so faithfully until impaired health compelled her to resign. On motion of Mrs. Mumford, Miss Garvin was instructed to write a letter conveying to Miss Little the pleasure with which the Federation has heard of her improved health, and expressing a hope that complete recovery would be speedy.

A telegram was received from Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, president of the state Federation of California, conveying warmest greetings and tendering a cordial welcome to the Pennsylvania state Federation to the biennial of the G. F. W. C. to be held in May, 1902.

Mrs. George W. Kendrick, corresponding secretary of the G. F. W. C., gave some interesting information concerning the approaching biennial. Greatly reduced railroad rates have been secured on the Pennsylvania R. R. going from the East to Chicago, and also on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. from Chicago to Los Angeles. It is estimated now that the total cost of transportation for the round trip, including Pullman sleepers and meals en route, will amount to but \$130, with the very faintest hope that this figure may be still further reduced by securing a



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rate of \$50 for the round trip from Chicago. This would bring the sum total down to \$117.50.

The privilege of taking this splendid trip at Federation rates will not be confined to club members only. Friends will be welcome to avail themselves of this rare opportunity to visit California, which at that period, immediately after the rainy season and before the dry, will be all abloom.

Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg who was to have conducted the election, having been called home on the saddest of errands, Mrs. George D. Cross, of Chester, was appointed to fill her place as judge. The following ladies were appointed as tellers: Miss Pennypacker, of Phoenixville; Miss Rosengarten, of Pottsville; Mrs. Luckie, Chester; Mrs. John C. Wallace, Pittsburg; Miss Elsie Stewart, Chambersburg; Miss Marie Schwartz, and Mrs. McElree, Chester.

The result of the election, which was awaited with interest, was announced by the judge as follows:

President, Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell, Saturday Club, Wayne.

Vice-presidents (three to be elected), Miss Kate C. MacKnight, The Twentieth Century Club of Allegheny County, Allegheny; Mrs. Richard H. Pratt, Fortnightly Club, Carlisle; Mrs. Taylor Scarlett, Kennett New Century Club, Kennett Square.

Secretary, Miss Mary Knox Garvin, The Alumnae Association of the Girls' High and Normal Schools, Philadelphia.

Treasurer, Mrs. Sara G. Hamsher, Women's Literary Club, Bradford.

Directors (four to be elected), Mrs. Lyman D. Gilbert, Civic Club, Harrisburg; Mrs. Henry J. Bailey, Travelers' Club of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg; Mrs. George F. Baer, Woman's Club, Reading; Mrs. A. D. Hoffer, Century Club, Pottstown.

UNEXPIRED TERMS.

Directors, Mrs. Horace Brock, Woman's Club of Lebanon, Lebanon; Mrs. J. P. Mumford, New Century Club, Philadelphia;

Mrs. C. F. Hartwell, Belles Lettres Club, Oil City; Mrs. Mary Rodgers Waugh, Current Events Club, Washington.

Of the twenty-five names placed in nomination to represent the state at the G. F. W. C. in Los Angeles, the following were declared elected:

DELEGATES.

1. Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Civic Club, Carlisle.
2. Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, Woman's Suffrage, Philadelphia.
3. Mrs. Geo. D. Cross, New Century Club, Chester.
4. Mrs. De B. Keim, Woman's Club, Reading.
5. Mrs. J. P. Mumford, New Century Club, Philadelphia.
6. Mrs. C. B. Stilwell, (working delegate), Saturday Club, Wayne.
7. Miss M. K. Garvin, Alumnae Association Girls' High and Normal Schools, Philadelphia.
8. Miss Myra Lloyd Dock, Civic Club, Harrisburg.
9. Mrs. C. C. Huff, Pittsburg Sorosis.

ALTERNATES.

1. Mrs. Charles Bassett, Woman's Club, Sewickley.
2. Miss Jane Campbell, New Century Club, Philadelphia.
3. Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Twentieth Century Club, Pittsburg.
4. Mrs. Louis Emery, Jr., Literary Club, Bradford.
5. Mrs. Lyman D. Gilbert, Civic Club, Harrisburg.
6. Miss Kate MacKnight, Twentieth Century Club, Pittsburg.
7. Mrs. John Oakley, New Century Club, Philadelphia.
8. Mrs. Joseph Esherick, Sorosis, Landsdowne.
9. Mrs. Joshua Sharpe, Afternoon Club, Chambersburg.

On motion of Mrs. Mumford, resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the Federation, for Mrs. Blankenburg, in the suffering which she was enduring in anticipation of impending sorrow, which caused her hasty return to Philadelphia, were passed.

The burning question of reorganization received due measure of attention; and while the debate at times "waxed warm," everything was settled harmoniously; some of the delegates amiably agreeing to disagree with their confreres.

Notifications were received from Massachusetts and Georgia, that amendments to the by laws of the G. F. W. C. would be presented from those states, which might tend toward the solution of the question now agitating the General Federation.

The following resolution was recommended by the executive board of the S. F. P. W., for adoption.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania reaffirm its action of 1899 in regard to the reorganization of the G. F. W. C. still believing it to be the best solution of all sectional difficulties.

On motion of Miss Campbell, seconded by Mrs. Mitchell of Philadelphia, the above, after discussion, was adopted.

Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then read the following report:

One of the most delightful occasions that the members of the state Federation of Pennsylvania women have ever enjoyed is moving rapidly to an end. Our sixth annual convention, that has been to us twelve months of anticipation, three short days of realization, will with the closing of today's session become a memory.

If your committee had the talent to write and the time to read truth would compel them to frame, as befitting this occasion, a set of resolutions that would exhaust the supply of laudatives in the English language, but—

WHEREAS, Said committee has been obliged to work very hurriedly.

Resolved, That we beg you "gently to hear, kindly to judge."

WHEREAS, The unbounded success of this occasion has been primarily due to the gracious hospitality, to the thoughtful and untiring efforts of the women of Reading; they have not only

greeted us as sister club women at their club rooms and in this hall of public meeting, but have extended a welcome into their own homes, in a manner so cordial that we have been made to feel that we are among warm personal friends.

WHEREAS, by reason of the successful efforts of the program committee we have been led step by step through a series of instructive addresses, enthusiastic and wisely conducted debates and exquisite musical numbers.

WHEREAS, "Enthusiasm begets enthusiasm" and the individual speakers and musicians, who have so generously given to us their best thought and talent, have thereby broadened our interests and strengthened our purposes.

Resolved, That we hereby express our appreciation and our gratitude.

Resolved, That this stand recorded as one of the most satisfying and stimulating conferences that we have ever held.

WHEREAS, Women have clearly demonstrated their peculiar fitness to aid in developing and guiding educational policies.

WHEREAS, We are strongly impressed with the crying need for earnest and energetic educational work along all lines that tend toward the development of principles of good citizenship among our children. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we exert our influence to procure the election of more women on school boards and the appointment of more women to the governing boards of public libraries.

Further that we exclude from our homes all publications that tend toward so-called yellow journalism.

WHEREAS, The ballot cast today resulted in the re-election to office of our president, first vice president, secretary and treasurer, in the election of second and third vice-presidents and of four new directors.

We hereby express our appreciation of the services of all during the past, but especially of those who go out of office with this convention; we extend the glad hand to our re-elected officers and a welcoming greeting to those who now stand in the van of the Eastern and Central districts, and to the four directors who represent in our board the interests of the various sections of our state. To all we pledge our loyal support.

Inasmuch as there has been expressed some disappointment at the necessity that has several times arisen during these meetings to cut short the program, we recommend for the future a shorter pre-arranged program, in order to give time for fuller discussions upon the subjects presented.

Inasmuch as the press of Reading has recognized in a generous way the significance of this convention, we desire to express our appreciation of its courteous treatment and clear reports. And now as we turn to our own homes,

Resolved, That we carry with us a realizing sense of our responsibilities and our opportunities; that we acknowledge the incentive this meeting has been to us in developing the proof that our seeds have been sown in good ground and that the harvest is beginning to ripen; that we feel the true civic spirit to be among us, joined with a fine and broad aspiration to things onward—upward.

Respectfully submitted to the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, assembled in Reading, October 15, 16 and 17, 1901.

GERTRUDE B. BIDDLE, Chairman.

LOUISE P. CARTER.

IDA HUSDALE SCHEIDE.

The following additional resolutions were ordered to be added to the report of the committee:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered the notary public of Reading for his services in administering affidavits to our officers of election.

Resolved, That we express our approval of the School Savings Bank System and recommend that the presidents of all clubs belonging to the Federation use their influence to induce the school directors and teachers to adopt this practical thrift teaching throughout the state.

The report of the committee on resolutions was enthusiastically received and unanimously approved.

After the introduction of the officers and the reading of the report of the committee on resolutions, the Federation meeting closed on Thursday afternoon, with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," by the entire audience, assisted by the Woman's Chorus of Reading, led by Mrs. J. C. Brown, of that city. The national anthem, for at least once in its existence, was sung straight through without the omission of a line, for with commendable foresight, the program committee had had the song printed in full

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and incorporated with the program, which each member held in her hand.

Thus closed one of the most memorable and delightful of all the meetings of the S. F. P. W.

Of the social attractions, invitations to which had been extended to the delegates and visitors, the reception tendered by Mrs. George F. Baer on Tuesday evening was an event long to be remembered.

Hawthorne, the beautiful suburban home of the president of the Reading Railroad, on Mineral Spring Road, was ablaze with lights and redolent with the perfume of flowers, the home conservatory having given forth its most fragrant products in honor of the occasion. Tall palms nodded protectingly over the tender delicately-scented blooms, all forming an effective background for the elegantly-gowned guests.

The "infinite variety" of the woman whom "age cannot wither nor custom stale," and who, notwithstanding the cares of life and multitudinous club duties, can also find time to give a thought to the building of a pretty gown, was largely in evidence.

Assisting Mrs. Baer in the receiving line were Mrs. Dimies T. Dennison, Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell, Mrs. Horace Brock, Mrs. George D. Cross, Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., Miss Kate MacKnight, Mrs. Jean Barcalow Stephenson and Miss Mary Knox Garvin.

Mrs. Baer's five charming daughters, flitting here and there among the guests, greatly added to the attractions. The Germania orchestra, screened from view in a bower of roses and palms, discoursed sweet music during the entire evening.

The Civic League of Reading having issued invitations for an afternoon tea on Wednesday, a motion to adjourn the meeting early in order to permit of the acceptance of the courtesy, was entertained. The delegates were received by Miss Elizabeth Green, president of the Civic League, assisted by Mrs. Jane Addison,

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The auditorium, in which the tea was given, was finely decorated, the League's colors, yellow and white predominating.

The affair was very enjoyable and the entertainment committee of the club had purposely provided so bountiful a repast that it was unnecessary for any guest to think of going home for supper; they simply left one feast to meet at once, again, in the Rajah Temple "around the corner," for an intellectual and musical feast.

A special program had been arranged for that evening, and the temple was crowded to the doors. We may safely say that that evening's program was the "high light" of the week's meetings.

Mrs. Dimies T. Dennison's address was par excellence, the number of the evening. Tall, graceful and daintily gowned in pale gray cr pe de chine, Mrs. Dennison made an attractive picture as she stood in reposeful attitude, her face wreathed in smiles, waiting for the applause which greeted her after her introduction to subside. She chose for her subject, "Women's Clubs in Social Life," and began by saying that "The General Federation of Women's Clubs is but the realization of a 'dream of fair women' dating as far back as 1869 when an attempt was made to form a parliament of women. The chief function of women's clubs is the establishment and extension of the fraternal spirit among women. The danger of clubs is not to society but to the individual, and lay in the excessive zeal of the neophyte. Clubs are teaching women how to make the best of themselves, and their lives; and one of the chief sources of usefulness of the clubs is the value of attrition the rubbing together of elbows. The ideal club should be a place of mutual helpfulness in all the relations of life." Mrs. Dennison touched gently upon the two great questions which are agitating,

if not dividing, club women of today—club government, in which she implored them to "make haste slowly," and the "color question," which, she said, was "legally and morally settled thirty-six years ago, but is socially no nearer solution than it was forty years since."

Miss Anna McKeag, the dean of Wilson College, Chambersburg, talked on "Women's Clubs and the Higher Education." Her address was remarkable for its plain common sense and most practical ideas. She deprecated the thought that there should be any conflict between the clubs and the higher education; on the contrary, they were closely allied, and had helped one another.

Upon leaving college, where she has spent four years of her bright young life, the young girl feels the change keenly—feels as though she had lost her identity, and "here it is," said Miss McKeag, "where club work will be found useful to her, and a panacea for her longing desire to be doing something, to be occupied."

Apropos of this, Mrs. Dennison said, from her years of club experience it was found eminently desirable to induce young girls to affiliate with clubs. In her home club, the Sorosis, which is the oldest in the United States and is composed of many of the most prominent women of her state, it was found expedient to have the young women assume the same work and club duties as the older folk. It was a continuation of their collegiate intellectual life, and some of the best papers submitted were the product of their fresh, youthful minds.

The musical portion of the program was pronounced the finest concert heard in Reading in years. The woman's chorus of Reading, led by Professor Benbow, sang with excellent effect, in expression and perfect harmony, the first number on the program, "St. John's Eve," by Chaminade, and also the last, "Three Flower Songs," by Mrs. H. H. Beach.

Miss Viola Johnson, soprano, of Reading, sang "A Song of Love," by Mrs. Beach, and Mrs. W. S. S. Coleman, mezzo soprano, also of Reading, sang "Who'll Buy My Lavender," by German, and "The Violet," by Mildenberg. Comment was made upon the perfect method of these singers.

Miss Anne Tindle, of the Tuesday Musical Club of Pittsburg, a contralto, with a voice of the richest quality, sang "A Rose," by Johnson, and "A Song of Home," by Nevin. All of the singers were compelled to yield to the persistent demands for encores.

Charming Elsie Rose, of the New Century Club of Philadelphia, a fine classical musician, gave a recital of Wagner's "Die Walkure," and that she touched a responsive chord in the hearts of her hearers, was evidenced by the appreciation shown at the conclusion of each number.

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Before leaving, Mrs. Dennison contributed some additional information in reference to the biennial at Los Angeles. She said that the plans were rapidly maturing, for the great event which had been undertaken in response to frequent appeals from the women of California that the Federation should be held there. The executive board finally considered it favorably, for the reason, that, cut off as the club women of that far Western state are by distance, it would be easier for the Eastern women to secure reductions in railroad rates than for them. The transportation committee of the G. F. W. C. is from time to time receiving delegations of railroad men from the various lines, and it is hoped the desired reduction will be effected.

The reception given by the Woman's Club of Reading in Rajah Temple was a fitting close to the brilliant social events that had preceded it. The reception committee standing on the floor in front of the stage graciously welcomed their guests. In the receiving line were Mrs. Geo. F. Baer, Mrs. Jefferson Snyder, Mrs. Horace Brock, Mrs. Howard Stephenson, Miss Clara Zieber, Mrs. John Dampman, Miss Anna Stewart, Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell, Miss Mary Knox Garvin, Miss Kate MacKnight, Miss Elizabeth McLenegan, Mrs. R. H. Pratt, Mrs. Taylor Scarlett, Mrs. Sara G. Hamsher, Mrs. J. P. Mumford, Mrs. I. H. Scheide, Mrs. A. D. Hoffer, Mrs. Henry Bailey and Mrs. C. F. Hartwell.

Drexel's Academy Orchestra furnished the instrumental music and the lovely singers of the Reading Club, Mrs. Coleman and Miss Tindle of Pittsburg, who so delighted their audience on Wednesday evening, amiably consented to waive formality and once more charmed the guests assembled.

On Friday morning the delegates were invited to a trip over the Neversink mountain, also a ride over the Mount Penn Gravity road, in order that the visitors in departing should carry with them some idea of the magnificent country immediately around Reading which, lying on the east bank of the Schuylkill, occupies a beautiful position on a plain that gradually rises to a natural amphitheater of hills, with Mt. Neversink on the south and Mt. Penn to the east. The day was ideal, and in the exhilarating atmosphere of the mountain top the party gave vent, like enthusiastic school girls, to the delight of perfect enjoyment.

It were impossible to say enough in appreciation of the efforts of the Woman's Club committees, who assumed the responsibility for the comfort and entertainment of the "strangers within their gates." The youthful chairman of the committee of entertainment, Miss Mary Baer, deserves especial thanks for the manner in which she discharged her arduous duties in finding abiding places for all the guests. One would think her a veteran in the business.

The gallantry of the publishers of the Readnig "Herald" was in evidence with each day's issue of that paper, which during the continuance of the Federation bore the following pretty sentiment as a head line across the entire page:

"The world was sad; the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!"

In closing this report, it gives me genuine pleasure to compliment the members of the press of Reading, who were on hand at every session of the Federation in the discharge of their duties, for the complete, faithful and accurate reports, entirely devoid of the slightest attempt at sensationalism, which they furnished of each day's proceedings, as well as for their unfailing courtesy which it was a pleasure to reciprocate.

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AT THE sixth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs held at Keene, and a résumé of which was given in the June CLUB WOMAN, the following papers and addresses occupied the two days' session. After the opening

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exercises, Miss Caroline E. Whitcomb, of Keene, read the report of the Educational Committee.

The committee on education makes the following recommendation to the clubs belonging to the Federation.

First. That all club women inform themselves thoroughly concerning the laws of our state affecting the education of our children, and especially their application to each community.

Second. That in manufacturing towns the clubs use their influence to see that laws concerning child labor and compulsory attendance on school be not evaded but enforced to their fullest extent.

Third. That clubs in communities where there is no high school shall by their personal influence encourage attendance upon other high schools or academies, giving counsel if need be in regard to choice of such school and promoting as far as possible a desire for higher education.

Fourth. That the clubs enter as far as possible into close relation with the schools of each town or city, that they lay greater emphasis on the moral and ethical training of our schools, recognizing that the upbuilding of character is of more vital importance to both individual and national life than are mere intellectual attainments.

Never has the educational system of America been subjected to more searching criticism than it has been undergoing the past few years. Thoughtful educators and students of sociology are questioning seriously not only the methods in vogue but the fundamental principles on which our system is based. The charge has been repeatedly brought against it that we are educating the intellect at the expense of the physique, the conscience, the heart; that in our endeavor to keep religion out of schools we are in danger of leaving out ethics as well.

If these charges are true or are in danger of becoming true, it behooves the womanhood of our state to be in earnest in its endeavor to give to our children, both at home and in the school-room, high ideals of truth and honor, of unselfish and patriotic devotion, that our country so dear to us all may have its foundations laid not in its vast extent of territory, its limitless resources or the inventive genius of its citizens but in the eternal principles of right embodied in the life and thought of her young manhood and womanhood.

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The report of the committee on "Folk-lore" was read by the chairman, Mrs. Isabella L. Preston, of Manchester.

The American people have been tardy in turning their attention to ancient observances, customs and superstitions and are now beginning to realize how rapidly valuable material is slipping away into oblivion. No race save the Roman has more superstitions than the American Indian and no people has left behind so much material for legendary literature. Our state is rich in this. The White mountain region is full of traditions. The committee feel that a beginning has been made by the Federation in gathering together the Folk-lore of New Hampshire. Many of the clubs have given more or less attention to it. We find that one of the best ways to work is through individuals, and as far as we have known, some person, of the requisite taste and ability in this direction, in each town has been solicited to aid us in this work. While we would give to myths and legends decidedly the first rank in importance, we would leave out none of the little superstitions and traditions, which may be a help in explaining the more important folk-lore.

Next in importance are the nursery rhymes, after these games, proverbs, nick-names and by-words. Endeavor to find out why every hill, brook or place of any kind is so named. Search out all the peculiar old epitaphs in our cemeteries. Learn as many as possible of the old superstitions and signs, whether of the moon, weather, Friday, witches, demons or old healing charms of any kind. In this work is also included almost anything in unwritten history—as the history of old houses, those which have been the home of distinguished people, or which are sufficiently rare in

themselves to merit description. Doings and sayings of individuals of marked character or eccentricity are of interest as are every one of the old-time customs.

The "Journal of American Folk-lore" is doing a great work in the preservation of collected matter. We hope each club will see that it is placed upon the list of periodicals taken by the libraries in the different towns.

Mr. William Wells Newell, secretary of the American Folk-lore Society, will speak to any club upon the "Utilities of Folk-lore" with no charge except for expenses.

It will be useless to search out this material if it is not to be gathered together and preserved. Will not each club aid in this work and send to the committee all that they are able to find, and we promise you it shall be put into proper shape for publication or for preservation in some enduring manner.

Miss M. F. Pierce, of Portsmouth, followed Mrs. Preston with a paper on "The Laws of New Hampshire in Relation to Women." The beginning of her paper showed a great deal of time and research had been spent in its preparation in tracing the Egyptian and Mosaic laws. The latter were the adaptation of the Egyptian institutions. The ten commandments were the reproduction of the Egyptian, "Thou shalt not." The common law of England, the civil law of the Roman—these laws were brought from the old world to America. She traced the gradual improvement in laws relating to women until she came to their present legal condition. She showed that the last vast advancement in her legal position has been from status to contract. By custom and by statute the wife is now joint master of the household. Husband and wife enter upon the marriage contract as they would upon any other contract. The rule of common law is entirely obliterated. The wife may hold to her own use all property at any time earned, acquired or inherited, bequeathed, given or conveyed to her. She may make contracts, and sue and be sued. She may have separate debts, wages and causes of separate action growing out of a violation of her personal rights. She may enter into a legal contract with her husband, and may sue him for violation of contract. She may lease land to her husband and hold her claim entirely distinct from his. She may be appointed as guardian to her minor children, she may—probably will in case of controversy—be given the custody of her children in case of separation. She may vote in educational matters and hold any school office, and is especially enjoined to pay her taxes as fully and as promptly as if she were a full-fledged citizen of her state and nation. We find here and there on our statute books a spark of chivalrous sentiment in the laws relating to her employment in manufacturing establishments, in the tramp law and in the law relating to her arrest on writs in actions founded on contracts.

The report of the sociological committee by Miss Frances Mathes of Portsmouth was then given:

We would first call the attention of the Federation to two important enactments of the Legislature just closed, which lie in the line of work suggested in previous years. The State Biological Laboratory has been established at Concord, under a competent director, Prof. Barnard, with Dr. Day, one of the physicians of Concord, to attend to the distinctively medical feature of the work. Here may be sent anything needing examination, the rooms being fitted with the best appliances for the work of testing germs of every description.

The other accomplished fact is an appropriation for a school for the feeble-minded. We must feel grateful and proud that our state has responded to this need at the first time of asking. The

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BOOKLET to WILLIAM A. BREWER, Director, 52 Athol Street, Boston Square, Boston, Mass.; Back Bay Office (by appointment only) 17 Pierce Building, Copley Square. Mention the Club Woman.

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clubs of the state have an important duty in directing public opinion and if our women were better informed on conditions that prevail in the state, they could not fail to be interested in some desirable changes. The next advance we hope to see is the care of the insane assumed by the state. If the clubs should take the time and trouble to set before their members the present conditions and the desirable improvements it would certainly be a most excellent way of using some of the general meetings. Some of our clubs have devoted time to lectures and to the study of various phases of such subjects. It is encouraging to think that so many clubs have taken the matter up in a practical, intelligent way; it would be more hopeful if more of our clubs would devote at least one day of each year to a study of things of such vital interest for the welfare of our state and its people.

Miss Mary Eastman, of Somersworth, followed Miss Mathes with a short paper on "Egoism and Altruism." In closing she said:

Then how shall this larger life be lived by our club women? Let us not be burdened with responsibility. Let us do all we do easily and naturally. The work of social service can not be forced, else it will be immature and not wisely performed. When the time is ripe the vision will be clear and the hand quick to execute.

So, as we come to the conclusion, we find the primary factor to be the individual, the ego, and the primary object of club life the development of that ego. Behind every bit of work accomplished stands an individual. Altruism is simply larger, perfected egoism. The club gives us a fuller life, the opportunity to grow by doing. It sets us free in a more full, joyous existence.

Prof. J. M. Tyler of Amherst College addressed the Federation on the subject, "The Child at Home and at School." To give a synopsis of his lecture would be utterly impossible, because in his eloquent and thoughtful address there was neither place to begin nor end.

Mrs. Ellen N. Mason, of North Conway, gave the report of the Forestry committee.

Last year circulars were sent to the program committees of the various clubs of the Federation, earnestly asking that one meeting of each club's season, be given to the consideration of the subject of forestry in its present condition in our own state; that each club provide a lecture on forestry, to which the public should be invited, and that public observance of Arbor Day should be practiced and encouraged.

Many of the clubs—most of them in fact—complied with the request of your committee.

Last winter "The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests," was formed at Concord; its object is clearly set forth in its name, but it might be more inclusively defined by saying that it is a society to preserve the forests of New Hampshire, to protect our scenery, and to encourage the building of good roads.

The committee urgently ask the clubs to follow the suggestions made in our last year book, viz:

Set apart one meeting of the year, for the consideration of New Hampshire forestry.

Provide a public lecture on forestry.

Celebrate Arbor Day practically, by planting trees, either independently as a club, or in conjunction with the pupils of the public schools or with the citizens of the town.

Mrs. Sarah G. Blodgett, of Franklin, read the report of the state conference of charities.

The state conference of charities is the result of a process of evolution. When the law forbidding children of sound mind and sound body to be retained at our county almshouses was passed by the Legislature in 1835, custodial care other than overseers of the poor or county commissioners was required, and the State Board of Charities was the result. Slow but effective work was done by this board of three men and two women, but intelligent knowledge on the part of citizens at large in our state was still wanting.

The third step in the process was the formation of our state conference of charities (called by the State Board of Charities and the corresponding secretary for New Hampshire of the National

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Conference of Charities) in 1899. As our Legislature was then in session this new organization was incorporated and is the only one in the country to have such a standing.

The first meeting was interesting from the fact that all benevolent institutions of whatever kind were represented by delegates, and brief reports from each were given.

Dr. Fernald, superintendent of the Waverly (Mass.) Home for Feeble Minded, gave an address on the need for skilled care for this dependent class.

The second session, held in the House of Representatives and honored by the presence of legislators and prominent citizens of the state, was notable for discussions on condition of our jails, insane asylums and care for dependent children.

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The second annual meeting made prominent concerted action for our dependent feeble-minded folk and an eloquent plea for the indeterminate sentence of the criminal by our then Governor Rollins. The last session was held in February, 1901, and was largely devoted to discussion on care of the insane. Expert addresses were given by Dr. Quackenbos of New York and New Hampshire, Rev. Dr. Lockhart of Manchester and the Hon. John M. Mitchell of Concord, and were intently listened to by members of our Legislature and of the conference, together with representatives from our state Federation.

As must be gathered from this brief synopsis this State Conference, and mark the distinction from the State Board of Charities, has been organized for the sole purpose of educating of the citizens of our state in charitable work looking toward the betterment of dependent classes. Its membership is open to all who are interested and much is expected from the renewed interest year by year in its philanthropic work. This Federation is or should be especially active. Largely by the efforts of the Federation through our present efficient president, Mrs. Bancroft, the Legislature just closed has passed a law to establish a home and school for feeble minded children and granted the sum of \$30,000 to begin its beneficent work.

There is special call for your zeal, for your interest and for your membership to make this wholly benevolent organization, the State Conference of Charities, a power for good and we earnestly hope that all our clubs will become more thoroughly identified with its purpose and work.

At the close of the business meeting, Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft, president of the Federation, delivered her annual address. Mrs. Bancroft said in part:

A twelve month is past since we met together as an organization, and valuable lessons have been learned. During this period it has been our privilege to witness and participate in the beginning of a new century. We are interested in all that pertains

to the intellectual enlargement of the race, but no advance in the last century has been more marked or more vitally concerns us than the status of women today as compared with what it was one hundred years ago. In matters of education it would seem that the subject of industrial training presents a fertile field for study and work. Our systems of education have tended to develop the head to the neglect of the hands. The principles laid down by Froebel and Polozzi as fundamental in the normal development of the child are gradually modifying the whole educational systems. Why can you not see to it that provision is made in your school curriculum for wood working for the girls as well as the boys?

Since the organization of this Federation two organizations have arisen whose direct objects are so clearly allied to the work of our sociological and forestry committees that we should lend them our hearty support. To five committees are entrusted the interests of the Federation; and the Federation can do no more than what the individual clubs make it. If our Federation is to be a real, vital power for good in our state, let me urge upon you a closer union between this body and the individual clubs. After the experience of last winter, in the securing of the passage of a bill by the Legislature for the establishment of a state school for the feeble-minded, I am convinced, as never before, of the tremendous power that the women of this and every state have in enlightening and moulding public opinion.

Two lines of sociological work call for your attention. One is the condition of idle prisoners in our jails, where strong, able-bodied men are shut up in idleness to plan further wickedness—the youth, committed for his first offense with the hardened criminal from whom he learns the ways of sin. In our ten counties it would be impossible to maintain workshops because of the expense. But if the state would assume charge of the criminals, in say two well-located institutions, they could afford to provide work for them to do. The other philanthropic work of paramount interest to you is the care of our insane by the state.

It has been my pleasure to serve you in the official capacity where you have placed me by your votes during the two preceding years. I have to thank the executive officers and the chairmen of committees for their ever constant support of the work of this Federation. The delightful associations that have been formed during my official connection with this body will always be a most precious recollection. Let us remember, as we separate soon to various communities, that the underlying purpose of all club life worthy the name is not what we get but what we give.

Unofficially it is learned that particular pains will be taken to have the coming biennial fresh and different from the preceding ones. Previous biennial speakers will not be heard and several topics not heretofore discussed at these meetings will be presented. There will probably be the usual three sessions a day, but it is not expected that two meetings will be held simultaneously, as was the case at the three last conventions. The assembly hall of Simpson's Auditorium holds 3000 people, and the acoustics are so good that speakers from the platform can be readily heard from any part of the house.

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BOOKS.



THE Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker, is one of the strongest novels of the year and in some respects the greatest work he has done as yet. While it cannot be called a thoroughly pleasant story by those people who demand amusement and a satisfactory ending, when the good shall live happily ever after and the villain shall receive his just punishment, it is a book which thoughtful readers cannot afford to miss. There is an unusual situation in that the "villain" and the hero are combined in one person, and that one, Charley Steele, is powerfully drawn. He is a young lawyer, brilliant, gifted, beset with the vice of intemperance and unsympathetically married. His fate is eventually so strange that he is as one dead, yet he lives—lives to a further development which surprises and uplifts the reader. The development and growth of his soul, and even the occasional glimpses of it in the earlier stages form a psychological problem of wonderful interest. There is a decidedly unusual plot with many striking incidents. Whatever else you miss do not lose "The Right of Way." New York. Harper Brothers. Price, \$1.50.

"Kim" is Rudyard Kipling's latest and greatest also. It is a book not to be read lightly or in strenuous mood, but to be absorbed as one absorbs sunlight and the free breath of the winds. It has an elemental force that gives it a meaning above mere literature. Kim is the child of Sergeant O'Hara of the English army. His mother died when he was a babe; his father took to drink and "died as poor whites die in India." Kim was brought up by a low caste woman in the slums of Lahore. How successfully he

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was trained and through what strange adventures he afterwards passed readers of the book must learn for themselves. It is a marvelous book in its way and one closes it with the feeling of having been wandering in a strange and unreal world. It is a simple story but so told that no romance of thrilling plot or heroic action could be more bewilderingly fascinating. New York. Doubleday, Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"Maids and Matrons of New France" is by Mary Sifton Pepper and is devoted entirely to those ladies of France who left a life of civilization and luxury to dwell among the regions of Canadian winters in an unsettled country surrounded by savages. Miss Pepper has made a thorough study of the subject, her labor in the translation of "The Jesuit Relations" and other work having given her exceptional qualifications for the preparation of the present work, which is important from an historical standpoint, and which as a narrative will be found entertaining and full of charm and interest. It should be read by every one interested in colonial history. The book is beautifully gotten up with numerous and valuable illustrations. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. Price, 1.50.

"New England Legends and Folk Lore," by Samuel Adams Drake, is another indispensable book to lovers of history. It takes up in order the legends of Boston, Cambridge, Lynn and Nahant, Salem, Marblehead, Cape Ann, Ipswich and Newbury, Hampton and Portsmouth, York, Isles of Shoals and Boon Island, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Nantucket. All the old stories are reproduced in telling form, and with apt quotations. Prose and poetry are combined, so as to present a complete literary picture, and there are one hundred character illustrations in this beautiful new edition. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. Price, 2.50.

"A Lighthouse Village" is the title of a bundle of sketches by Louise Lyndon Sibley, which are so well drawn that the book portrays effectively a little lighthouse village on the New England coast. There is much dialogue between the lighthouse keepers, their wives and neighbors. These persons have strongly marked individuality, and their talk is sententious, suggestive, clever and full of a vigorous, pungent humor. The book is well worth reading. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.25.

"Within the Gates" is the latest of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's books in the "Gates Ajar" series, and gives, it may be presumed, the more settled views of this famous writer on the problems of life beyond. The story, or drama rather, introduces a certain doctor who believes there is no hereafter. He is thrown from his carriage and instantly killed, and his experiences in the next phase of existence are of deep interest. The book is not so pleasant to read as some of the earlier ones in the series, but it has a distinct value just the same. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.25.

"Let Not Man Put Asunder," by Basil King, is a book that every woman should read as it treats on a vital subject without preaching or any apparent striving for effect. It does teach a strong lesson, however, and comes nearer being the great problem novel of the day than anything, for it has successfully concealed its moral under an absorbing tale of love among married couples. The characters are American and English; they are strongly drawn and finely contrasted. Hippolyta de Bohun, the young girl who has drunk deep of the cup of knowledge and is intolerant only of sin, is a distinct creation. The author has a theory that people who are once married are married for all time—that is, they cannot be separated in spirit, however much they may be in the material sense, but whether the reader agrees with him—or her?—or not, the book will not be laid down until the story is finished and everybody remarried or dead. It is one of the best novels of the year, and is the tenth in the American novel series. New York. Harper Brothers. Price, \$1.50.

"First Principles in Nursing" by Anne R. Manning, a graduate of Quincy Training School for Nurses, is a most valuable book to have in the house. It deals with the necessity of some knowledge of nursing, the qualities desirable in a nurse, relations of nurse and patient, behavior in the sick-room, and the nurse's duties to herself, of the situation and arrangement of the sick room, beds and bed-making, how to turn a patient; treats of medicines, poultices, lotions, liniments, gargles, the bed, its structure, care, etc.; how to give a bath in bed, how to change the nightgown, care of mouth, hair and nails, and the temperature of baths and many other things which all women ought to know but do not. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.

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sory education. Former members of this committee have worked energetically to obtain such a state law and have succeeded in arousing a fair amount of public sentiment in its favor, but not enough to convince the Legislature of the necessity for compulsory school attendance. The present committee expects to push the matter as strongly as possible and it is hoped that Iowa will not be long without this much needed law.

The art committee plans to continue work in the direction of encouraging the movement for art in the schools and have several projects for increasing the efficiency of the work of this committee.

The library committee will urge a wider use of the special loan collections which are sent out by the state library and will prepare reliable lists of books on subjects in which the clubs are most interested.

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The village improvement committee discussed plans for increasing the interest throughout the state in better municipal housekeeping and reported very satisfactory results from the summer's work among the village improvement societies and departments of clubs which have taken up this matter.

The reciprocity committee decided to ask for two papers from each club this year, and will also request each club to use at least two papers from the bureau. The child study committee has very recently been added to the Iowa Federation and their work will be reported in a later number of the CLUB WOMAN.

The committee on club extension is now one of the most active and important committees of the Federation. The chairman of the committee is Mrs. Addie Foy, of Jefferson, auditor of the Federation, and each congressional district in the state is represented by one member. It is planned to hold a number of district conventions this winter and these will be an important feature of Federation work, strengthening and unifying it in many ways.

The first of these district meetings was held at Carroll, in the tenth district, last spring. In October the clubs of the fifth congressional district met at Vinton and formed a strong district Federation with twenty-nine clubs represented. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. G. W. Burnham, member of the extension committee from the fifth district. Mrs. Bailly, president of the state Federation, delivered an address; Miss Tyler of the state library commission, spoke on library extension, and the program was in all respects a valuable and interesting one.

There is every prospect for a most successful year in club circles in Iowa. As clubs have grown out of the experimental stage each year shows increased earnestness of purpose, whether the organization is a small study club or a large departmental organization with wide opportunities and responsibilities. It is coming to be generally understood that it is better to do a few things thoroughly and well than to attempt many things which can only be unworthily accomplished. The year books for 1901-02 show many well outlined study programs and attractive plans for the work of the year.

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INDIANA.

THE Indiana Federation held its second annual meeting at Anburn, October 23, 24 and 25. Although the organization is yet in its infancy it enrolls thirty-four clubs an increase of thirteen during the year. Nearly all the clubs were represented by delegates.

The honorary president and all officers were present. The session was called to order by the president, Mrs. Jane McSmith of South Bend, and the program arranged by committee was carried out. It was an interesting one, including many questions of vital importance in the line of education, philanthropy and reciprocity. Manual training was discussed, an excellent paper being read which brought out much discussion. An active interest is taken in this work by the Federation and it is its aim to be instrumental in placing manual training in more schools throughout the state.

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The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Jane McSmith, of South Bend; first vice-president, Mrs. Frances Jocelyn, of Greencastle; second vice-president, Miss Minnetta Taylor, of Greencastle; third vice-president, Mrs. Allica A. Barnes, of Auburn; recording secretary, Mrs. Adele M. Bryan, of La Grange; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kettring, of South Bend; treasurer, Mrs. Jamison, of Kendallville.

Mrs. C. C. Shafer, of Auburn, has accepted the place of chairman of the Bureau of Reciprocity in place of Mrs. Mummert, who resigned. A little has been done in this line in the interchange of year books and written papers.

Miss Minnetta Taylor, of Greencastle, has accepted the place of chairman of the Bureau of Philanthropy, in place of Mrs. C. C. Shafer, who resigned.

The other chairmen are as they were last year: Mrs. V. S. Patterson, of Kokomo, chairman of the Bureau of Education, and Mrs. J. McSmith, chairman of the program committee.

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kettring, of South Bend, consented to act as Federation secretary in connection with corresponding secretary.

The Federation elected the following delegates to the General Federation at Los Angeles, Cal.: Mrs. Row Budd Stuart, honorary president of South Bend; Mrs. Perry Turner, of Elkhart; Mrs. M. S. Studenbaker, of South Bend; Miss Harriet Conlogue, of Kendallville; Mrs. Adele M. Bryan, of La Grange.

Although Indiana has been a little backward in having a Federation for women alone, it rejoices in the fact that the work is most enthusiastically carried on and new clubs over the state are constantly coming in.

ADELE M. BRYAN, Secretary.

The selection of Hotel Majestic by the "powers that be" for the New York meetings of the executive board of the G. F. W. C. proves them quite able to recognize and patronize the best. This hotel is splendidly located overlooking Central Park from the west

side, where it commands a magnificent view, and can in its tower be seen from all sides towering above everything else in its vicinity. It occupies nearly a whole block between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, and is one of the largest as well as one of the finest hotels in New York city. It is an excellent place for club women to stay, as it is in a quiet yet aristocratic and very accessible locality, is finely managed and commands the best of patronage. The Sunday before the board met in November there was a notable party staying there: Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Buchwalter, Mrs. Priddy, Mrs. Kendrick, Mrs. Van Vechten, Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Wiles of Illinois, and Miss Winslow of the CLUB WOMAN were joined in the evening by Mrs. Denison and her genial and courtly "better half," and the hours that ensued were filled with pleasant and inspiring talk. Mrs. Fairbanks, president general of the D. A. R., and Mrs. Lookwood arrived next morning and so did Mrs. Fox. Mrs. Lowe gave a dinner party at the hotel Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Hugh Griffin, president of the American Women's Club of London.

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